FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LI—NO. 2,591.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1885. [NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO. 161.

The Enemies.

Mine enemy, who time and oft
Had smitten me with words like swords,
And trampled on my answer soft,
Till I too smote with angry words.

Is dead, and I am fairly quit.
God give him rest. Once well away.
Seeing he loved me not a whit,
No heart have I to bid him stay.

And yet methinks the God who framed
Both him and me had made us such,
That we were scarcely to be blamed
For loving not each other much.

The little good there was in me,
It was not his, nor in his way;
His good I haply might not see,
Because he lacked one darling trait.

We liked not, and misliking lent
Our virtues its own fatal sting,
And many a shaft that anger sent
Was feathered from a virtue's wing

The aggressor he, his active life
Committed him to this or that;
I slipped, but both, into the strife,
Where he was dog and I was cat.

Now 'twixt the twain who lately closed
In contest on time's petty stage,
Eternity hath interposed
The shadow of its dateless age.

To-day I saw his resting-place,—
A grave that friendship's flowers entwine,—
And wondered, with a troubled face,
If any hands would cherish mine.

The space about was kept, they said,
For some who wished their bones to lay
As near as might be to the dead
Whom I in life had wished away.

God give him rest! The single crime,
Misliked of me, should I hardly blot
His fame with one who many a time
Can soothly say, "I like me not."

Perhaps we never fairly met
That part in each God meant should live,
And so incurred no fasting debt,
And have but little to forgive.

This meeting at opposing gates,—
For heaven has many gates, they say,—
We each may find a comrade waits
Who quarreled with him by the way.

To jarring notes that vex the ear
Throughout life's feeble overture,
Then oft the tuning that we hear
To make the after-concord sure.

—*The Spectator.*

Synopses of Reports of the Officers of the State Departments.

[Raleigh News and Observer]

REPORT OF THE STATE TREASURER.

This report, which covers a period of two years, ends November 30, 1884 The balances at the close of the year on the 30th of November, 1884, were: Educational fund, $20,981 58; public fund, $926,086,98; a total of $947,068 56.

The educational fund exhibit is as follows: The receipts were—entries of vacant lands, $13,280 29; interest on U. S. bonds, $9,925; principal and interest on loans to State University, 1869 and 1870, $22,743 84; refunded by State Treasurer to State Board of Education on account of normal schools under the act of 1881, $16,000; sales of swamp lands, $3 020 50; corporation tax on railroads, $100; total, $65,079 63.

The disbursements for the same period were as follows: Public schools, $73 923, 57; survey of swamp lands, $2,265 08; expense account of board of education, $75; total, $76,263 65. The 4 per cent. State coupon bonds, amounting to $99,250 are still held as the assets of the board of education, and subject to sale.

PUBLIC FUND.

The receipts for the fourteen months ending November 30, 1884, were $965,107 08. The tax on fertilizers (applied to the Agricultural Department) was $46,500; dividends from stock in N. C. R. R., collected under amended decree in the Swasey suit and applied to the interest on the new 6 per cent. renewal bonds on account of said road, $124,320; payment of interest on 7 per cent. mortgage bonds W. N. C. R. R., $29,750; a total of $200,570. Deducting this amount, the legitimate receipts were $764,537 08. The receipts embrace $88 675 paid by the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad; being $55,000 purchase money for the State's stock, and $33,675 principal and interest of bonds of that corporation held by the State. This $55,000 is constitutionally appropriated to aid in the construction of a road, and the first installment, $13,700, has been called for and paid. In case the entire $55,000 is paid out, the funds of the Treasury would be subject to a further reduction of that amount. So the receipts applicable to the ordinary and usual expenses of the State and the several institutions for the fourteen months should be $700,537 08.

The receipts for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1884, were $1,436,775 66 Of this sum $600,000 were received from the Western North Carolina Railroad, $10,000 from tax on fertilizers, $123,120 dividends on stock in the North Carolina Railroad, $10,000 from sale of the old mansion of the Governor (to be applied to the erection of a new mansion.) Deducting these special funds, amounting to $173,229, the receipts for ordinary purposes were $1,263,550 66.

The disbursements from the public fund for the 14 months ending November 30, 1883, were as follows: $944,343 76, and for the year ending November 30, 1884, $785,641 78. But certain special payments are to be deducted from these amounts, leaving the actual State expenses for the 14 months ending Nov. 30, 1883, $686,836 26, and for the year ending November 30, 1884, $595,273 78. The balance to the credit of the public fund Nov. 30, 1884, was $926,086 98, made up as follows: balance to pay interest on 4 per cent. bonds, $310,014 52; from W. N. C. R. R., $600,000; amount remaining of the ordinary revenues applicable to general State expenses, $16,072 46.

Estimate of expenses for the next two years is $590,000, as follows: General Assembly, session of 1885, $57,000; Executive department, salaries, etc., $25,000; judiciary, $38,000; general expenses of all kinds and contingencies, $60,000; penitentiary, $75,000; State University, $12,500; Oxford Orphan Asylum, $5,000; normal schools, $8,000; State Guard, $3,750; institution for the deaf, dumb and the blind, $36,000; North Carolina Insane Asylum (Raleigh), $58,000; Western Insane Asylum (Morganton), $40,000 for support of patients, and $35,000 for construction; colored insane asylum (Goldsboro), $25,000; interest on 4 per cent. bonds now outstanding $112,000.

If the new legislation shall not result in increasing the expenses beyond $600,000 per year, a tax of 10 cents on the $100 valuation of property for the year 1885 will be sufficient.

The exhibit is made as follows: Expenses or two years, $1,200,000; balance to the credit of the public fund, November 30th, 1884 $926,086 98; revenue from all sources, $340,000; receipts from a tax of 10 cents on the $100 valuation, $190,000; making the estimated resources for the two years, $1,456,087 98. Probable balance in the treasury, November 30th, 1886, $256,086 98.

The bonds redeemed have been as follows: 40 per cent., $4,507,100; 25 per cent., $2 329,045; 15 per cent., $2,791,300; a total of $9,627,445.

New 4 per cent. bonds have been issued as follows: For 40 per cent. old bonds, $1,802,840; for 25 per cent, $582,261 25; for 15 per cent., $1,097,695; a total of $2,803,796 25.

The old bonds not presented for exchange and recognized in the act are as follows: 40 per cent, $970,300; 25 per cent, $932,000; 15 per cent. $1,097,300; a total of $2,999,600.

The commissioners appointed to adjust and renew the portion of the debt incurred in aid of the construction of the N. C. R. R, have received $2,039,000 of the old bonds, and the Treasurer has issued new bonds to the same amount, bearing 6 per cent. interest.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

The report made by Maj. R. S. Tucker, president of the board of trustees, is for the period from January 1st 1883, to November 30th, 1884, and is the thirty-fourth report of this institution. On the 31 January, 1883, Mr. H. A. Gudger resigned the position of principal and Mr. W. J. Young succeeded him. The institution was never in better condition, says the report, as to educational advantages, finances and health, than at present. By great prudence the appropriation has not been exceeded. There have been under instruction during the period above named the following pupils: Deaf mutes, male, 65; females, 57; blind, males, 43; females, 37; a total of 202. There were 50 admissions and 37 discharges. Of this number sixty-one were in the department for the colored, which is in a comparatively new building, located a mile from the white department. The decrease in sickness during the term named named is estimated at 20 per cent. The erection of a hospital, at some reasonable distance, from other buildings, is suggested. The instruction has been as thorough as possible. In the "articulation" class the teachers are specially encouraged by their success, for they have really, as the report says tersely, taught the dumb to speak. The industrial department has, as before, proved a success. The good results of the instruction given are best evidenced from the fact that of the whole number of past pupils of the institution, only one has failed to earn a support. Maj. R. S. Tucker has been president of the board of trustees for many years, and he has ever been zealous in the discharge of every duty connected with the trust. It is doubtly greatly owing to the prudence and judgment that the affairs of the institution have been managed with such eminent satisfaction, economy and wisdom.

For improvements, sewerage, &c., the legislature appropriated $5,000, but only $1,000 was expended, the balance being on hand. The heating of the buildings, a great desideratum, cannot be accomplished for less than $10,000. The regular appropriations for the two years from January 1, 1883 was $72,000. From the mechanical department $4,345 20 was received. The total expenditures were $72,357.05; leaving as balance on hand, $4,003 40. Out of this the December expense. are to be paid. For the next two years an annual appropriation of $40,000 is asked, and $5,000 as a special appropriation for heating the buildings. The report of the principal, Mr. Young, is equally satisfactory, and teachers and pupils are complimented for their devotion to duty.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Col. Wm. L. Saunders in his report begins by stating that one of the greatest drawbacks connected with his department is the lack of room for the storage of books and documents. Within the past two years the number of land grants issued was 1,329, covering 154,346 acres of vacant public land, so-called. In Cleveland the smallest grant was made, for 3½ acres, while in Burke county 81 grants, covering 24,223 acres, were issued. The time for the redemption of land sold for taxes was extended to January 1, 1884, but only 30 delinquents availed themselves of the indulgence granted. There are now no file 3,175 deeds to the State for land sold for taxes, covering some 280,576 acres of land, and representing $19,975 74 in delinquent taxes. The costs on these deeds, independent of those due this office, amount to at least $10,000, which the State has already paid in settlement with the various sheriffs. The amount of costs due this office is $4,996 25. The matter of the insurance department is referred to the secretary, saying that there is a hardship in the practical operation of the existing statute, the State practically requiring her citizens to do business with companies having license therefor. In some cases, however, it happens that the amount of insurance reasonably desired upon one risk is greater than all the licensed companies combined are willing to place upon a single risk. Relief in such particular cases, it would reasonably appear, ought to be given, provided the stringency of the law in its general operation be not thereby lessened. The receipts of the insurance department and paid into the treasury, through this office, were $34,090 11.

The report refers to the purchase, from a private party, under authority conferred by the legislature, of 3,432 volumes of old N. C. Reports. Of the laws of the last session 4,621 volumes were printed, of which 4,092 were distributed. Ten thousand copies of the code were received, of which 5,901 copies have been distributed, 229 sold and 3,870 copies remain on hand.

The collections of the office were as follows: insurance tax, $22,925 11; insurance license and other fees, $10,895 94; purchase money for vacant lands, $13,186,730; tax on seals, $125 50; for laws, $66,50; for Supreme Court reports, $4 626 90 for the Code, $1,047 50; total, $52,874 18. This was during the two fiscal years ending November 30, 1884.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

This report is a full one, as usual. The table showing the aggregate gross amount of State and county taxes from the various subjects of taxation is one of the most interesting. Some of its items are as follows: From land, $249,571.26; town lots, $67,225 95; horses, $19,241.54 mules, $13,933.69; cattle, $11,823.24; farming utensils, etc., $29,527.46; money on hand or on deposit, $11,340.37; solvent credits, $41.172 80; other personal property, $39,780.20; dealers in liquors, $24,327 80; merchants and other dealers, $31,280.20; deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, $10,875.20. The gross amount of State taxes is $583,308 51.

The taxes levied for school purposes are as follows: On liquor licenses, 39,882 47; on 134,732 white polls, 153,327.82; on 62,142 colored polls, 69,780.26. On the taxable property in the State, (including bank stock,) 285,535 33. Total school tax, 548,586 87. The county taxes, for all county purposes, aggregate 984,441.89.

The number of acres of land is shown to be 28,223,640, valued at 101,106,387 Value of town lots 23,028,990. Value of real estate property, 124,135,377. Number of horses 161,728; value 10,559,055. Number of mules 91,230; value 5,127,782. Number of cattle 825,325; value 5,209,828. Number of hogs 1,892,320; value 2,129,380. Number of sheep 626,310; value 637,879. Value of farming utensils &c., 13,372,880. Money on hand or on deposit 5,199,728. Solvent credits 16,927,372. Stock in incorporated companies 2,086,344. Other personal property 14,006,327. Railroad franchises 1,972,347. Aggregate value of personal property 77,087,346. Aggregate value of real and personal property 201,222,723.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA INSANE ASYLUM.

Major S. M. Finger, president of the board of directors of this asylum, submits a report extending from the period of organization to November 31, 1884. The board organized December 7, 1882. The first patient was received April 1, 1883. The board has expended for furniture, improvements, &c., not properly chargeable to support and maintenance, 20,126.25. These were absolutely necessary, in fact, essential. For support and maintenance for the whole period to November 30, 1884 66,009.10 was expended, and during that twenty months 252 patients have been received and treated, of whom 22 died, 40 were discharged recovered, 4 discharged improved, 4 not improved, leaving 182 in the asylum. The asylum owns about 200 acres of good land, and the farm showed a net profit of 1,134 34. Under the policy of management many of the patients labor on the farm. This appears to be beneficial and favorable to their restoration, and is a prominent feature in their treatment. Dr. Murphy's management as superintendent is highly complimented. There is a great desirability for the construction of a tramway from the W. N. C. R. R. to the asylum and the use of 50 convicts to do the work is asked for. For the support of the patients an appropriation of $215 per capita per annum is recommended, or 43,000, estimating the number of patients at 200. The north wing will be ready for occupancy about May 1, 1886. For this wing for 1886, a further appropriation of 10,000 will be required, also 25,000 for support and maintenance.

Dr. Murphy's report says that since March 29, 1882, the following patients have been received: 119 male, 136 female, total 252, and for the past year 71. Of the whole number admitted 98 were by transfer from the asylum at Raleigh, in accordance with the act of 1883. The causes of death in nearly all cases were chronic; 20 per cent dying of consumption. No recent or supposed curable case was refused admission. The superintendent graphically presents the condition of the asylum when he took charge, and shows what a great amount of work has since been accomplished. The entire amount of money spent during the two years was 86,135 35; the support fund proper being 62,356.05. The completion of the new wing, which Mr. Walker, the architect, promises May 1, 1886, will give accommodation for 200 additional patients. Mr. John A. Dickson, the treasurer, presents the following statement; Received of State treasurer for 1883–84, $85,276.30; balance in hands of State treasurer, 1,000; total 86,276.30. Cash paid on steward's vouchers, 82,354.91; balance unexpended, 3,921.39.

THE N. C. INSANE ASYLUM.

The reports of this institution are made by Dr. E. Burke Haywood, president of the board of directors, and by Dr. Eugene Grissom, the superintendent, and are for the year ending Nov. 30, 1884. Dr. Haywood says the board are anxious to receive all acutely insane patients as soon as possible, The number of admissions exceeded that in any year previous. In the eastern district of the State, comprising fifty-six counties, assigned to this asylum, there are 850 white insane. This asylum cannot accommodate more than 250 patients. The wards are constantly crowded, five-sixths of the cases being chronic In view of this fact the board of directors requests the legislature to make an appropriation to increase the hospital accommodations for the insane in this district, either by the purchase of a building that can be made suitable for such a purpose, or by adding to the present buildings, thus enabling them to rescue from the dreadful state of chronic insanity many who are fast approaching that almost helpless condition. They also request the amendment of the code so as to relieve them of the burden of keeping the harmless incurables when ordered to be transferred to their counties of settlement. The expenditures for the asylum during the past two years have been great er, and the improvements and repairs much more extensive than was anticipated. The result of this is a debt which the biennial appropriaton was insufficient to pay, and for the purpose of paying it the same or nearly the same appropriation will be necessary for the next two years.

Dr. Grissom's report says that the total number of admissions since the opening of the asylum, Feb. 22, 1856, is 1,626; the total number of discharges 1,383; of these 428 were cured, 296 unimproved, and 449 died, leaving now under treatment 243. The per centage of discharges cured has been .26; of improved .12; of unimproved .18; of deaths .27. There have been under treatment during the year 149 males and 156 females—a total of 305; the past year the per centage of cures was .24; of deaths 04. Some figures presented, giving the startling increase in insanity, may be referred to. In 1860 the ratio of insane persons to the whole population of the country was one to 1,308; in 1870 it was one to 1,030, while in 1880 it was 1 to 545. The total number of insane reported in North Carolina is 2,028, of which 1,591 are white and 437 colored. The two asylums for whites now care for about 450, leaving 1,141 without such care; and the asylum for colored, at Goldsboro, cares for 200, leaving 219 uncared for. The ratio of the insane white to the whole population of the State is about 1 to 545 and that of the colored 1 to 1,415.

The expenses from December 1, 1883, to November 30, 1884, were $62,864 43, while the available funds were $60,496 12, so that there was overdrawn $2,368 30. The expenditure upon the most necessary improvements during that time was $7,952 66, and the expenditure for the much needed water works was $2,663 21.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

The report of Gen. Johnstone Jones for the year ending Nov. 30th, 1884, shows that there are in the State Guard two brigades, composed of four regiments of white troops and one battalion, colored, unattached. There are in the First Regiment five companies, in the second six, in the third six, and in the Fourth five—a total of 22 white companies. There are only 2 companies of colored troops. The strength of the force is as follows: First Regiment 216 men, Second 284, Third 259, Fourth 186, colored battalian 85. The aggregate is: General and staff officers, headquarters, 15; general and staff officers, brigade, 17; field and staff, 40; captains, 24; lieutenants, 56; sergeants, 105; corporals, 97; privates, 708. The total effective strength is 1,062.

THE STATE PENITENTIARY.

From the report of Mr. W. J. Hicks, architect and warden of this institution, for the period from October 31st, 1882, to December 1st, 1884, it appears that on the first mentioned date there were 996 convicts in confinement; of which 412 were in prison at Raleigh, 478 on the Western North Carolina railroad, 105 on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley railroad, 1 on the Georgia & N. C. From October 31st 1882, to December 1st, 1884, there were received from the counties 922, and 82 were recaptured; a grand total of 2,000. Of the 922 received during the two years, 120 were white males, 754 colored males, 1 Indian male, 4 white females and 43 colored females. Of the number 821 were committed on the first sentence, 93 on the second, 7 on the third and 1 on the sixth. The largest number in confinement during the two years was 1,085, the smallest 970, and the average 1,014. Of the 2,000 in prison during the two years, 473 were discharged by expiration of sentence, 99 were pardoned, 175 escaped, 137 died, 6 were killed while attempting to escape, 20 were drowned; 1 was killed by a falling tree, 2 were killed by the explosion of a locomotive boiler and 2 were released by writs of *habeas corpus;* leaving in confinement December 1, 1884, 1,085, as stated, these being distributed as follows: in prison at Raleigh, 403; on Western North Carolina railroad, 412; on Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad, 182; on Quaker Bridge road, 41; on Louisburg & Franklin railroad, 41.

The report of convict labor at the penitentiary for the two years shows a total of 200,033 days, worth $120,020. The expense of supporting and caring for the entire convict force was $368,297.17, divided as follows: convicts in the penitentiary, including the State farm and the Quaker Bridge and Core Creek roads $237,670.33; (less clothing, &c., furnished convicts on railroads, 18, 510.26;) making real cost 219,160.07; Western N. C. R. R., 116,671.76; C. F. & Y. V. R. R. 32, 465. 34.

The total value of labor performed by the convict force for the two years is stated as follows: W. N. C. R. R., 113,120.04; C. F. Y. V. R. R, 41,568; Quaker Bridge and Core Creek roads, 12,694. 26; shoe shop, (State account) 46,524.73; shoe shop (contract) 4,766.17; Powell farm, Wake county, 17,619.71; Cooke farm Wake county. 15,570.30, State brick yard, 25,450.80; work on new building at penitentiary, 51, 558,37; work on Governer's mansion, 20,009.04; capitol and the department of agriculture, 936,84; insane asylum, 1,229.55; cutting wood for prison, 2,011.65; hire convicts on farms, iron work done for N. C. Car Company, stone sold, &c., 10,939.27. This made the grand total of the value of labor done 363,998, leaving the excess of disbursements over earnings 4,298 44.

The account with the State treasury is given as follows: Nov. 1, 1882, overdrawn 30,568 58; vouchers drawn from that date to December 1, 1883, $207,692 02; vouchers drawn from that date to December 1, 1884, $160,605 15, making the $398,865 67 stated. From November 1, 1882, to December 1, 1883, the deposits in the treasury were $131,922 62, and for December 1, 1883, to December 1, 1884, $106,591 60, making $238,874 52. The appropriation was 150,000 for the two years, making the total 388,874 22. The amount overdrawn December 1, 1884, was therefore 9,961 45 (The overdraft includes November accounts.) The balance in State National Bank, December 1, 1884 was 8,724 66.

The report says the health of the prison for the past two years has been very good considering all the conditions. The State prison now receives offenders from 9 to 70 years of age, or almost from the cradle to the grave, there being no reformatories for youthful offenders. Some prisoners were brought direct from the county jails, prostrated by disease. On the Western railroad work the death rate has been heavy, the piercing cold proving too much for many of the able-bodied laborers sent there. The death-rate is much lighter among those employed in the middle and eastern parts of the State. The cleanliness of the prison receives the most careful attention. The discipline is good. Though mild it is firm, and the men generally labor faithfully and seem quite cheerful. There has been but little necessity for severe punishment.

During the two years an immense amount of work has been done. The centre building, the east wing and the female department have all been completed and occupied. So far North Carolina has decidedly the best prison of which Mr. Hicks has knowledge, in the South, and he says that few, it any, of the Northern and Western States can boast of a prison that has greater security, comfort or convenience. The expense of materials for the main building for the two years was 23,497.71, and for labor on it 8,906.55, a total of 32,404.26. The materials and cash in the work on the Governor's mansion aggregated 27,724.73. The penitentiary brick yard showed net earnings of 7,947 35. The farms are reported as serving good purposes in giving convicts outdoor life. The farming operations have not proved very successful, but in the next two years better results are expected.

Time in Italy.

[Naples Letter to the London Times.]

The mode of reckoning time is a question of so much interest to all Englishmen, whether at home or in foreign lands, that I venture to hope a few words on the subject may not be unacceptable. Several letters have appeared in the *Times* starting objections to the change proposed to be made in the horometry of England. I am so accustomed, from a long residence in Southern Italy, to the counting of time from 1 to 24 that I am not likely perhaps to be equally sensible of the difficulties which some may feel, and there is a fixity in the starting time which renders the mode of reckoning suggested for England much easier than it can be in these Southern lands. Midnight is invariable, while sunset varies from day to day, making a considerable difference in the course of a fortnight and creating the necessity of altering the clocks to that extent. Half an hour after sunset is 24 o'clock, and from that point we begin in this country to open a fresh account with time. On the day on which I am writing the sun sets here at 4:37, and 24 o'clock is therefore 5:07 o'clock, while 1 o'clock will be now 5:07 o'clock. The manifest advantage of counting from midnight, as proposed in England, is evident. It is apprehended by some that the striking of the hours from 1 to 24 might occasion a considerable disturbance in nervous or sickly persons. This is a difficulty, which is easily obviated as it is here. The 24 hours are divided into four parts of six hours each, so that our ears are never distressed by more than four bells at a time, with the respective quarters.

The second tintin will of course announce that 12 hours have elapsed, and so on till 24 o'clock. But without paying attention to these indications of the lapse of time, no one with a degree of observation or power of calculation can mistake the first division of six hours for the second, or make any confusion with the remaining divisions. As to the dial plate of the clock or the watch, it is marked in the same way as that in countries where what is called French time is observed—from 1 to 12—and the same remarks that were applied to the hours as they are announced by the clock bell will serve for the calculation of the dial. There can be no difficulty for any one possessed of the minimum of common sense to determine whether 2 o'clock on the dial is two hours after midnight, for instance, or two hours after midday, or 14 o'clock. My only object has been to show that in those countries where it has long been in use the ecclesiastical mode of calculation has been attended with no practical difficulty, and very much less difficulty will attend it in England, where an invariable hour will be the point of departure. Italians have also another help, inasmuch as at 21 o'clock the bells ring out 33 times, that being the assumed age of Jesus Christ. It wants then three hours of 24 o'clock, and arrangements are made accordingly.

An ingenious reply of a clever woman: She was speaking in defense of an absent friend. "Ah, Madame," said one, "you speak well of him because he is your friend." Not at all," she answered. "He is my friend because I can speak well of him."

Morton's income is estimated at 400,000 a year. That's the kind of stuff the Republican party makes Senators of.

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MEATS AND PROVISIONS:

Hams, Smoked and White Shoulders, Clear Rib Sides, Lard, (home-made), Richmond Sausage and Puddings, Fresh Pork, Spiced Pigs Feet, &c.

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All grades of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Cream Cheese, Butter, Molasses, Syrups, and all other Staple Groceries and Provisions.

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A full stock of Choice Nuts, Plain and Fancy Candies, New Almonds, Naples Walnuts, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Pecans, *(all new crop)*, Choice Cluster and London Layer Raisins, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Figs, Florida Oranges, Lemons, Canned Meats, Fruits, Vegetables and Fish, Sauce, Cat sups, Pickles, &c, &c.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL AND FAMILY USE:

Pure Corn and Rye Whiskey, Apple and Peach Brandy—distilled on the mountains of *Cleveland* County, North Carolina, French Brandy, and all kinds of Foreign Liquors on hand.

Lager Beer in bottles and kegs, London Porter and Ale. All grades of Cigars and Tobacco.

OYSTERS:

Last but not least, Genuine Chesapeake Bay Fresh Oysters—direct from Norfolk—*shipped, received, kept, and delivered on ice.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 18, 1884. 98-4t

1870. 1884.

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OUR town friends will find a full line of Family Groceries, consisting in part of all grades of Flour, Bacon—Shoulders, Sides, Hams and Break fast Strips; Coffee—green and roasted; Butter, Lard, Molasses and Syrup; Canned Goods, and a good lot of Mackerel.

Goods delivered free.

Royster's best Candy always on hand.

To our country friends we would say we keep a general stock of Goods at wholesale and retail. Call and see me.

I will pay the highest market price for country produce.

J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.

March 26, 1884. 60tf

Express Steamboat Co. and Steamer Wave.

STEAMER SCHEDULE:

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C

Sept 4, 1884. 83tf

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Tuberoses are blooming. We can furnish bouquets, baskets of cut flowers, &c. Send orders to

JAMES M. LAMB, Sunnyside,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept 4, 1884. 67-1y

☞CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.☜

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
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It never scales or postpones.

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A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIRST GRAND DRAWING, CLASS A, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **January 13th, 1885—176th** Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$5000	10,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of $750		6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

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NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

Dec. 18, 1884. 98-4t

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AT COST!!

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CLOTHING BUSINESS,

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AT COST, AND NO MISTAKE!

Parents and Guardians are respectfully invited to call, examine and make their purchases.

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Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 South Side Hay St.,
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Oct 23, 1884. 90tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.
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G. H. HAIGH.

To the Ladies.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the ladies of Cumberland and surrounding Counties that he is prepared to meet all demands made upon his time for the repairing of Sewing Machines of any make. He is also ready to furnish any desired part of any Sewing Machine, and he can also apply the latest improvements—loose balance wheel, &c., upon old style machines.

Old and worn out machines made as good as new.

Any demand upon his time, or orders for supplies, can be left at the Jewelry store of Edwin Glover. FRANK GLOVER.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 18, 1884. 98-1m

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—AT—

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IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR

LARGE SELECTION OF

COOKING STOVES, OIL STOVES, Ice Cream Freezers,

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SPONGE, HIP and INFANT BATH TUBS,

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BRASS and ENAMELED PRESERVING KETTLES,

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June 5, 1884. 70tf

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Oct 16, 1884. 89-1y

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with 35 plates, showing tasteful combinations of these colors for outside painting.

Numerous Specimens

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Let the good work go on. Sole Agent.
H. R. HORNE.

Millinery! Millinery!!

I am now receiving my fall stock of

MILLINERY

AND

FANCY GOODS,

selected in person in the Northern markets. I have the

Best Selected Stock

I ever had and will be glad to have you call and examine for yourselves.

MISS M. H. SMITH,
NO. 19, HAY STREET.

Oct 30, 1884. 91-3m

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 15, 1885.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The message of Governor Jarvis, the chief portion of which is elsewhere printed, was presented to the General Assembly on last Thursday. It is a strong paper, worthy of the able man who wrote it.

The financial condition of the State as exhibited in the message and in the Treasurer's report is remarkable and gratifying.

We are glad to note—and, we doubt not, the people will approve—the Governor's recommendations in regard to an increase of salaries for the judges and most of the State officers, good service by its public servants, and not cheap and mean, being the need of the State. So, of his recommendations concerning the judicial system; the Agricultural Department; the University; and State control of convict labor.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

We called attention last week to the hopeful action of the lawyers of Raleigh, who appointed a committee of their number to call a convention of their professional brethren at the capital to consider the question of a revision of the judicial system of the State. As we have said, this is a movement from the proper quarter. The day set, we suppose, is the earliest practicable; and the people will have time for consideration of the amendments proposed by this body of experts, in connection with the action of the legislators.

Following is the call:

To the Bar of the State:—

The undersigned have been designated a committee, by the bar of the city of Raleigh, to communicate with their brethren in the State, and to invite their attendance in convention in the city of Raleigh, on the 28th of January, 1885, at 12 o'clock m.

The resolution of the bar by which the committee was appointed indicated generally the purpose of the convention, leaving the details to be considered after formal organization.

Of the imperfections of the judicial system of this State every lawyer is cognizant, and almost every layman; but the particulars wherein the defects consist have not been to a full extent articulated, and hence no rational change of methods has been suggested.

Our purpose in coming together is to make common stock of our information and experience and suggestions of change, and to formulate a definite conclusion.

Without some concerted action, no effective result can be attained; and without intercommunication, among ourselves, no concerted action can be had.

The details of organization we do not venture to suggest, but simply urge upon our brethren that as many of them attend as can, especially having in view the representation of each judicial district.

J. B. BATCHELOR,
T. M. ARGO,
D. G. FOWLE,
T. C. FULLER,
R. H. BATTLE,
Committee.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The legislature met according to law on Wednesday of last week. Mr. Boykin, of Sampson, was elected president, *pro tem.*, of the Senate; and Col. Thos. M. Holt, of Alamance, speaker of the House.

Mr. R. M. Furman was elected secretary of the Senate; Mr. Philemon Holland, recording clerk; Mr. B. C. Beckwith, engrossing clerk; Mr. W. V. Clifton, door-keeper; and Mr. Jas. E. Oaks, assistant door-keeper.

Col. John D. Cameron was elected principal clerk of the House; Mr. W. G. Burkhead, reading clerk; Mr. W. J. Barrett, engrossing clerk; Mr. D. R. Julian, principal door-keeper; and Mr. J. P. Norton, assistant door-keeper.

Mr. J. M. Brown was elected enrolling clerk of the General Assembly.

In the Senate Mr. Troy, (who is chairman of the Senate committee on enrolled bills.) has introduced a number of important bills: concerning the judicial system; the state swamp lands; for the protection of life and property on the railroads; to establish and maintain in connection with the University a college of agriculture, mining and mechanics; to establish criminal courts in certain counties; to prevent the employment of convicts in mechanical works; to secure the right of appeal to the people, &c.

Mr. Murchison made his maiden speech in behalf of reducing the cost of marriage licenses, and, upon the general ground that pledges had been made to this effect by the Democrats in certain counties, secured the reconsideration of Mr. Hill's bill, which had failed on its second reading, and its reference to the finance committee.

The counting of the votes for State officers was made in the presence of the two Houses, with the following result:

Governor, Scales, 143,249; York, 123,010. Lieutenant Governor, Stedman, 142,896; Faircloth, 120,039. Secretary of State, Stanton, 142,865; Chandler, 122,922. Auditor, Roberts, 142,800; Lawson 121,754. Treasurer, Bain, 142,893; Stanton, 122,908. Superintendent of Public Instruction, 142,666; Winston, 121,936 Attorney General, Davidson, 142,867 Cooke, 122,562.

The Inauguration of Governor Scales and Lt. Gov. Stedman will take place on Wednesday, the 21st.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, Jan. 7th, 1885.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I hereby congratulate you upon the peculiarly favorable circumstances under which you assemble.

The affairs of the State are in a most satisfactory condition. Nothing I can say can more clearly set forth this fact than does the report of the State treasurer. It must be a source of gratification to this faithful officer, upon retiring from office, to know that he leaves in the treasury nearly a million of dollars. The reports of the treasurer and auditor show that there was cash in the treasury on the 1st day of December, $947,068.56. Of this amount, the sum of $926,086 98 belonged to the general fund, and is applicable to the ordinary expenses of the State government.

REPORTS OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

I herewith send the reports of the treasurer, auditor, secretary of State and superintendent of public instruction. They will give you in detail the operations of the different departments, and to them I invoke your earnest attention.

REPORTS OF THE INSTITUTIONS.

I also send herewith the reports of the boards of directors of the three Insane asylums, of the penitentiary, the report of the trustees of the institution for the deaf and dumb and the blind, the report of the commission for the completion of the Western Insane asylum, the report of the State board of health, and the report of the quarantine physician at Smithville. The reports of the adjutant general and the State librarian are likewise herewith submitted.

These reports show in detail the condition and operations of the various charitable and penal institutions of the State, and of the other institutions and interests of which they treat. These institutions merit your careful investigation, both on account of the revenues they require and the work they perform.

EXPENSES OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

It will be seen by the report of the auditor that the entire expenditures for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1884, were $785,641 78; but this amount embraces several items which are not properly chargeable to the expenses of the State government proper, because the funds from which those items are defrayed are not raised by general taxation, and therefore ought to be deducted.

These items are as follows:

Expenditures by agricultural department,	$ 40,000 00
Interest paid on renewed construction bonds of North Carolina railroad,	125,700 00
Amount paid on construction of Governor's residence,	10,948 00
Amount paid on construction of railroad from Statesville to Taylorsville,	13,700 00
There was also an unusual expense incurred in the publication of The Code, and which will not be incurred again for years, and therefore should also be deducted,	20,619 58
The general statement of $785,641.78 also embraces some expenses incurred in the encampment of the State Guard during the State exposition, and which were paid for out of a special fund arising from the sale of old arms and by appropropriation of the general government, amounting to	3,726 53
Total,	$214,694 11
Deducting these items from the general expenses as above stated, we have for the usual and ordinary expenses of the State government proper,	$570,947 67

ESTIMATED EXPENSES FOR THE NEXT TWO YEARS, AND THE TAXATION TO MEET THEM.

The treasurer and the auditor substantially agree in their estimates of the expenses of the State government for the fiscal years ending November 30th, 1885, and November 30th, 1886. Their estimate is about $590,000 per year, or $1,180,000 for the two years for which you are to provide. It is but natural that, as the State increases in population and wealth, there should be a corresponding increase in expenses. Acting upon this theory, and upon the idea that there will be an increase in the appropriations, a moderate estimate of the necessary expenses for these two years will be $625,000 per year or $1,250,000 for the two years, which should be provided for. To meet this the treasurer had cash on hand on November 30th, 1884, $926,086 98. The receipts from sources other than taxes on property, amounted in the aggregate the last year to $176,933 95. There is some increase in the receipts from this source because it is a tax upon the business of the State, and that is steadily increasing. So it is safe to calculate that receipts from this source will not be less than $175,000 per year, or $350,000 for the two years. A tax of ten cents on the hundred dollars' worth of property will raise $200,000. These three amounts added together make the total receipts for the two years, $1,476,086 98, which will be ample to meet all the expenses of the State government for the two fiscal years ending November 30th, 1885, and November 30th, 1886 and have quite a large surplus left over. So it will be seen that every suggestion I shall make in this message in the way of an increase in expenses may be adopted with safety, and still permit the rate of taxation to be kept very low—ten cents on the hundred dollars' worth of property for the year 1885, and twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars' worth thereafter.

I cordially concur in the wise recommendation of the treasurer that only a tax of ten cents on the hundred dollars' worth of property be levied and collected for the year 1885, and that the counties be given the benefit of this low rate to get out of debt.

Under the constitution the power of the counties to levy taxes is limited to twice the amount levied for State purposes unless the legislature sanctions a higher rate. I therefore suggest that you insert in the revenue bill a general provision that the justices of the peace and county commissioners of such counties as may be in debt, may add to the State levy enough for county purposes to bring the amount levied and collected up to the constitutional limitation. In this way many counties, which are now embarrassed, will be able to pay their debts without increasing taxation in the aggregate.

THE FUNDED DEBT.

The new consolidated four per cent. debt is $2,803,796 25. Old bonds still outstanding, $2,999,600 00.

The act under which these bonds could be funded expired on the 1st day of January, 1885, and it is for you to consider whether the time shall be extended or not.

OLD BONDS TAKEN UP AND BURNED.

Forty per cent. class,	$4,507,100 00
Twenty-five per cent class,	1,329,045 00
Fifteen per cent, class,	2,791,300 00
Total taken up,	$9,627,445 00

For which there has been issued in consolidated bonds, bearing interest at four per cent. as stated above, $2,803,796.25.

There has been exchanged of the construction bonds, issued for the construction of the North Carolina railroad, $2 030,000, leaving still outstanding, $765,000.

There is no limitation as to this act, and I presume these bonds will eventually be brought in for exchange.

FISCAL YEAR.

The fiscal year of the State Government and all the institutions was changed by the act of 1883 to begin and end on the 30th of November. The treasurer, however, held that the appropriations for the institutions did not run with the fiscal years for such institutions, and hence you will find some confusion in the reports, which it was made necessary to explain. I earnestly advise that in making the appropriations for the institutions, you make them all for the fiscal year, and that they all be made to begin and end on the 30th day of November of each year.

THE CODE.

This much needed work, as you will learn from the report of the Secretary of State, was put in the hands of the county officers the latter part of the year 1883. It is a plain, intelligent, well-arranged compilation of our statute law. The people and the officers are now familiar with it, and I urge that it be amended and changed as little as possible. In fact, no change should be made unless the necessity for it is clear and beyond dispute.

THE COURTS.

The crowded condition of our dockets, with aged suits and the long delays in obtaining a trial, are so generally known, and in some counties have become such intolerable evils, that the necessity for some action on your part is imperative. I therefore renew my recommendations, made to the legislature of 1881 and 1883. An increase in the number of judges of the State is so imperatively demanded, that I do not think it can be longer delayed with a proper regard for the best interests of the State. A State is but an aggregation of individuals, with other interests to be fostered, guarded and protected by the State, as well as economy in taxation. The wise legislator, while never losing sight of the question of taxation, must see that the other interests of the citizen receive proper attention.

The interests of the various counties of the State and their expenditures should have no less protection at your hands than the expenditures from the State treasury; and to multiply the expenses of the counties for jail fees, witnesses, special terms of the courts, in the hope of saving a few thousand dollars to the State treasury, is, to say the least of it, poor political economy.

It is not less unwise, to leave the citizen for the sake of saving him a few dollars in taxes, to abandon his rights in the courts altogether or to have to pay these huge bills of costs that the suits of years' standing accumulate.

Society must look to the courts to right its wrongs and to punish evil-doers. The delay in the trials of criminals, which now prevail in the State, is putting the law-abiding spirit of our people to a severe test; and I regret to know that a few communities have not been able to stand the test. Public condemnation of lynch law cannot be too severe, nor the punishment of persons engaged in it too swift, but it is not quite the thing for those to sit in judgment upon them who refuse to aid in establishing sufficient tribunals for the trial of these and other criminals. In my opinion, the legislator who refuses to provide sufficient courts to right the wrongs and adjust the claims of communities and citizens speedily and promptly, assumes a grave responsibility. The number of Superior court judges was reduced ten years ago from twelve to nine. During that ten years there has been a wonderful increase in the population and business interests of the State. North Carolina is a very different State from what it was ten years ago. If nine were sufficient then, twelve would be insufficient now; and I recommend you make the number not less than twelve.

SALARIES.

Believing the time has come when the State can afford to do justice to her public servants, I recommend a revision of the salaries paid to the public officers. The present compensation is in most cases not only inadequate, but unequal. For example, the State treasurer receives twice as much as the State auditor, twice as much as the superintendent of public instruction, five hundred dollars more than the chief justice of the Supreme court and as much as the governor. It seems to me that a moment's study of the duties of these several officers must convince any one that either the salary of one is too low, or of the other too high. The auditor's duties are set out in section 3350 of The Code, and they are numerous and important. Not a dollar can go into the treasury or out of it, except upon his warrant. To require the work imposed by law upon him to be done for fifteen hundred dollars, is to lower the importance of the office that is appointed by law to be a check upon the treasury.

The office of superintendent of public instruction is rapidly assuming that place in public esteem which it deserves; and the great educational awakening that is going on in this State is largely due to the work that has been done by this office. He is appointed by law to superintend a system that undertakes the education of a half a million of children, and to direct, in a measure at least, the movements and methods of the noble army of teachers in this great work. What an exalted office! What a field for usefulness! What a responsibility! And the State pays for this work the paltry sum of fifteen hundred dollars. So, too, I might comment on the duties of the office of the secretary of state—the record office—and the office of attorney general, the law office of the State.

The Supreme court passes in final judgment not only upon the taxes of the people out upon their lives, but their liberties and their property, as well. Its chief and associate justices, it is hoped, will always rank, as now, among our purest and most distinguished jurists; for, come what may, the people are safe as long as their judiciary is pure and capable. To these high functionaries the State pays twenty-five hundred dollars.

The labor, responsibility, anxiety and attendant expense of the Governor's office is incomparably greater than that of any other office in the State government, and yet he receives only an equal compensation with the taeasurer.

I have compared these salaries with that of the treasurer, not that I would underestimate the duties and responsibilities of this very important office, or that I am wanting in appreciation of the valuable services rendered by those who have filled it, or that I believe the salary fixed to the office is too high, but to show how illogical and unequal the salaries, as now regulated, are. It seems to me the salaries ought to be graded as follows:

1. The Governor should receive the highest salary paid to any officer.
2. The chief justice the next.
3. The associate justices the next.
4. The secretary of state, the auditor, the treasurer, the attorney general, the superintendent of public instruction, and the Superior court judges, should all receive the same.

I respectfully suggest that the Governor should receive $5,000, the chief justices $4,000, the associate justices $3,500, and the Superior court judges, the secretary of state, the auditor, the treasurer, the superintendent of public instruction, and the attorney general $3,000 each. And just here I would emphasize an idea advanced upon first assuming the duties of the Governor's office in 1879. In my address then I said the people were very much more interested in how the public officer discharged his duties then they were in what they paid him. Six years of experience and observation have but served to fix me in that conviction. Our constitution may be perfect, and our laws wise, and still the public good depends largely upon how these laws are administered. Good service, and not cheap service, is what we ought to aim at, and if we get good public service I believe the people are willing to pay just compensation for it.

I urge that you give this matter your immediate attention before the beginning of the term of the new State officers, as no bill passed after their qualification could affect them. I trust, as I can have no possible personal interests in the matter, I may be allowed especially to urge an increase in the Governor's salary.

I am the only occupant of this office that has been affected by the decrease made in the salary by the act of 1879, and I hope I will continue to be the only one. I know so well how inadequate the salary is, that I hope no one else will ever have to be subjected to its inconvenience.

It often becomes necessary for the governor to leave the State in an official capacity. The State is the party in interest, and the State ought to pay the governor's actual and reasonable expenses. I have felt called upon, during my term, to represent the State upon several occasions, in what I conceived to be her best interest outside her borders, and I have found it to be a heavy tax on a small salary, to meet the expenses necessarily incurred in a proper discharge of these duties. My experience in these matters, and my desire to see justice done to my successors, lead me to suggest that a small contingent fund be put at the disposal of the executive for such purposes.

EDUCATION.

This I consider the great interest of the State. Upon this, in a greater or less degree, depends every other interest. Educate the children and the people will be happy and the State prosperous. All the avenues of thrift and prosperity lie open to an educated and virtuous people, but the opportunities of the illiterate are few, and their progress halting. So if you would lay deep and lasting the foundations for the future prosperity of the people and the glory of the State, you must provide for the education of the rising generation. This work by the State must be begun in the common schools and ended in the University. To neglect either is to neglect a great public duty.

Private enterprise has done much in this great work, denominations have built up schools and colleges that are monuments to their wisdom and generosity, and vastly useful to the State. I would not underrate their work or be wanting in a grateful appreciation of it, but the work of educating the masses is too vast for the combined energy of individual enterprise and denominational efforts.

The State must provide for those who are unable to provide for themselves, or else the great mass of them must grow up in ignorance. Much has been done by the State in the last few years, but she has not yet come up to the full measure of her duty. Great improvements have been made in methods and means, but much remains yet to be done before our system is perfect or our means sufficient. Our superintendent has labored in this broad field with zeal and energy, and it must be gratifying to him to see his labors bearing fruit. I feel assured that his successor will be likewise; but after all, the responsibility is chiefly upon the legislative branch of the government. If you fail in your duty, nothing can supply the loss. I therefore urge you to give our common school system and its wants your earnest attention and continued support.

The University should be made in fact and truth the head of our common school system; and this institution should be sufficiently equipped to furnish teachers and specialists whenever demanded. The University of to day is a very different institution from the University before the war. Then, classical literature and mathematical studies formed the features of its course of instruction, and the sons of the rich men were its chief patrons. Now the age and the necessities of the times require its work to be more practical; and while the sons of the rich shall always find a welcome and a course of instruction of high grade, the sons of the poor must find its doors open to them and a practical course of instruction suited to their wants. If they want to be teachers, they must find a course of instruction arranged to fit them for that great work. If they desire special instruction on scientific, mechanical, agricultural or practical subjects to fit them for labor in these departments of human life, which are now assuming their just importance in the State, they must have it. The trustees have gone as far, and done as much, in this direction as was possible with the limited means at their command. The spirit and energy of the board are equal to the work, but they are without the necessary means, and I urge you to supply that. You alone can do it.

The board of trustees are profoundly impressed with the necessity of establishing additional professorships in order to make the University what it should be if it is expected to fill the full measure of its usefulness. They cannot establish such professorships, because they have not the necessary funds. The board is also obliged to turn away numbers of meritorious poor young men who are earnestly seeking an education, or send them out in the world burdened with debt, contracted for their tuition, for which they have given their notes to the board.

Either alternative should be avoided. The doors of the University ought not to be closed to any intelligent, meritorious young man because he is not able to pay his tuition. The denominational colleges are not able to admit him free, and if the State will not do it in her University, where can he go? I feel much more deeply on this subject than might be considered proper to write in a paper of this character, and yet I cannot dismiss it without begging that the doors of the University be open to the poor young men of the State. I want to see them so opened, and hence I urge an annual appropriation of ten thousand dollars in addition to the amount now allowed. With this appropriation, the University can do a good work in and for the State.

The trustees have set out upon the work of supplying the library with all the modern works useful and necessary to a first-class college library. To this end it has been ordered by the board that library hall shall not be used for any but library purposes, and the necessary alcoves are now being placed in the building. As no books have been bought for years, the library is very deficient in the valuable publications of late years.

The people, regarding the University as their property, have exhibited a growing interest in it by their increased attendance from year to year on the commencement occasions. The chapel, in which these exercises were held, was wholly insufficient to accommodate the crowds that attended; so that larger accommodations became a necessity. That want has been met by the erection of one of the most commodious halls in the South. The trustees now owe some eight thousand dollars, borrowed to finish this splendid building, which the Hon. P. C. Cameron, long a valued member of the board, was kind enough to lend without security. In this hall have been placed some hundred memorial tablets commemorative of the lives of many of North Carolina's most distinguished dead. These tablets have been paid for by the relatives and friends of those whose names they bear. In this way, and by other donations, about twelve thousand dollars, in addition to the cost of tablets, were contributed for the erection of this splendid hall. At my request, the penitentiary authorities sold to the trustees, on credit, the brick for the building, and but for this help this great memorial hall could not have been erected. In view of all these facts, is it cannot be considered unreasonable to ask you to pass a special act appropriating $10,000 with which to pay off this indebtedness of the University, and to aid in the purchase of books for the library, and also to authorize the penitentiary authorities to cancel their debt.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The work of this department in the development of the State cannot be too closely studied or too highly commended. Since its last report it has made magnificent displays of the State's resources at the Boston exposition and at our own State exposition, and is now engaged making one at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial at New Orleans. These exhibitions have attracted so much attention at home and abroad, and so much has been written and said about them, that commendation at my hands is unnecessary. Thousands of settlers and hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been attracted to the State by them, and their influence will be felt for years to come. While these exhibitions have been expensive, their cost is by no means commensurate with their enduring benefits. In addition to these exhibitions, the board has conducted two important surveys—one in the east for phosphate rock, and the other in the centre of the State for coal; and both have been successful. To make these surveys, the board was obliged to anticipate its receipts, as you will see by its report; for the funds of the department come in almost entirely in the winter and spring months; but this indebtedness will be paid off out of the receipts of the board, probably before your adjournment.

There has been some criticism upon the management of the department. Its work, however, speaks for itself, and while mistakes may have been made, as a whole it has been of great benfit to the State. While I do not ask for the board any exemption from criticism or investigations I trust no proposition will find favor with your honorable body that looks to any radical change in the law of its organization, or that would in any way limit the sphere of its usefulness.

I now repeat a recommendation made two years ago, to-wit: That you authorize the purchase of the lot just back of the agricultural building, if it can be obtained at a reasonable price. There should be erected on that lot a permanent exhibition building, in which the materials now belonging to the board, and which have attracted so much attention at Boston, at Raleigh, and at New Orleans should be placed. This collection should be added to from time to time, and should be made to include all agricultural products and approved agricultural implements. In this way the State can soon have a collection in which our own people would feel a great pride, and which they would visit with great interest; and to the capitalists seeking places and objects for investments it would be invaluable. The building should be made substantially fire-proof. Such a building can be constructed without any great outlay of money. All the brick and stone can be prepared at the penitentiary. The iron girders and columns would be the main items of its cost. For these reasons I have repeated the recommendation that you authorize the board of agriculture to purchase the lot and erect the building, and that you authorize the Governor, if it shall be necessary, to supplement the funds of the board from the State Treasury to the extent of ten thousand dollars. It will be seen by inspection of the present museum, that it is only suited and arranged for cabinet specimens, and is wholly inadequate and insufficient for the bulky and heavy specimens used for exhibition purposes.

CONVICT LABOR.

This labor has played an important part in the construction of the lines of railroad recently built in the State, and under wise legislation it can be made useful for years to come. There are a number of short lines of road running off from the main lines to towns and communities now more or less remote from railroad facilities, than can be economically constructed by this labor if properly used. These short lines would be of such advantage to the communities, and would contribute so much to increase the taxable property of the State, that the State can well afford to give this labor free when that would secure the building of any of these roads.

In my first inaugural address delivered 6 years ago, I advised the employment of this labor and development of the swamp lands of the east. Enough has been accomplished with this labor in White Oak and Dever Swamps in the last two years to demonstrate the practicability of such enterprises. A good road with canals has been open through each of these swamps, and the health of the convicts employed in this work has been better than that of those confined elsewhere. In fact a case of sickness among them was a rare thing. The work upon these two roads having been completed, that squad has been removed to Angola bay, in the county of Pender, and work begun on a road through that large body of State land.

While I earnestly advise the continuance of this labor in these swamps, I insist that any acts authorizing the direction of this work by local boards shall be repealed. The canals and roads are cut chiefly through the State lands, and it is supposed, mainly for the development of these lands. That being so, I submit that the State board of education, after they have had these lands surveyed and the levels taken, are the proper persons to say how and where these canals and roads shall be constructed.

In fact, experience has taught us that to, have the work done under the direction of local boards is a very expensive and unbusiness like way of doing it. I advise that you repeal all acts authorizing work to be done under local boards, and that you do not enact any such laws during this session, but in their stead pass a general law authorizing the State board of education to have such work done under a competent and suitable engineer. In this way the work can be done much more intelligently and cheaply.

This brings me to the consideration of the general subject of farming out convicts by legislative enactments. Those who have to execute these laws, know how troublesome and expensive such work is. There are laws enough among the statutes now, to require three or four times the number of convicts the State has to supply the number allotted to the various works. The board of directors of the penitentiary and the Governor are plied week after week and month after month with demands for the convicts assigned by legislative enactment, to this community or that, and of course those that do not get them complain. Besides, those who have had experience in working convicts, know that it is very expensive to work them in small squads. Numbers of these acts to which I have referred call for twenty and twenty-five convicts, the whole expense to be borne by the State. If you persist in this kind of legislation, and under it the convict force becomes scattered about over the State in small squads, you will find the penitentiary an expensive institution.

Even in working the convicts in large bodies, it has often been found inconvenient to work them under contracts made by the legislature. The work of the legislature is law, and however detrimental it may be to carry out their contracts, there can be no relief, because there is no power that can modify or change them. Experience has taught me that the best interests of the State will be subserved by leasing the farming out of convicts entirely to the board of directors, and I urge you to pass a general law on the subject giving the board the sole authority to farm them out. It can be done much more deliberately and wisely by the board than by the legislature and much money saved the State, without any loss to its general development. Then, too, the board is held responsible for management of the institution, and it is but fair to gave it control of the labor.

* * * * *

CONGRESS.—The pressure upon our columns this week, caused by the publication of the reports of the executive officers of the State and of the Governor's message prevent an account of the interesting proceedings in Congress, the past week, in which Senators Vance, Lamar and Vest and other Southern Senators, got the better of their Northern colleagues in a debate over the Sherman-Davis controversy, which was precipitated by a resolution of Senator Hawley requesting the President to communicate to the Senate a statement lately filed with the war department by General Sherman.

In the House, Col. Green delivered an eloquent speech on the bill relative to duties on tobacco; and General Cox spoke with force in advocacy of the French spoliation claim bill.

Gov. Cleveland's Resignation.

On Wednesday of last week, upon the assembling of the New York Legislature, Governor Cleveland presented his resignation as follows:

"I hereby resign the office of Governor of the State of New York.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARENTS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE life and health of their children; therefore they should do their duty in endeavoring to protect them from the fury of worms, the child's greatest enemy. Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy and expel worms from both children and adults.

Chinese Gordon.

A biography of this remarkable man ought to be interesting reading, especially if written by the famous here-journalist and veteran war correspondent, Archibald Forbes. It is not, therefore, surprising to see numerous editions of it published. First there was the English edition, of course at a high price, then a reprint at $1 60 per copy, by an "American high priced" publisher; now follows the "*Literary Revolution*" edition, large handsome type, neat cloth binding, for only 50 cents! The publisher, John B. Alden, 393, Pearl street, New York, will send a 100-page descriptive catalogue of his publications, covering the entire field of standard literature, free to any applicant.

How the N. O. Exposition Was Inaugurated.

The Inauguration of the Exposition at New Orleans, upon Dec. 16th, was cotemporary with the 175th Monthly and Grand Extraordinary Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, when over half a million dollars was scattered by blind Fortune's wheel. Ticket No. 58,282 drew the first capital prize of $150,000. It was sold in tenths, at $1 each, two of which—$3,000—were held for collection by the Canal Bank, of New Orleans; another two—$30,000—collected through Wells, Fargo & Co's Bank, San Francisco, Cal; another—$15,000—by Geo. M. Shackelford, collected through Bank of Commerce, Memphis, Tenn. The remainder was sold to parties in Cincinatti and elsewhere. No. 98,354 drew the second capital prize of $50,000, and was also sold in tenths. Two of which—$10,000—was paid to the Germania National Bank, of New Orleans, La; another $5,000 to Jno. J. Moeller, No. 498 Hastings st., Detroit, Mich.; another $5,000 to Mr Geo. Carpit, a well-known newspaper carrier of Memphis, Tenn; another $5,000 to Messrs. A. Goetsel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; the remainder was scattered. No. 6,698 drew the Third Capital Prize of $20,000, sold to a New Yorker, whose name by request is not given. The next drawing (the 177th) will occur Tuesday, February 10th, of which all information can be had from M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

Horrors of Mineral Poisoning.

OGLETHORPE, Macon Co., Ga., Aug. 25, 1884.

When a young man of 25 years I took mercury in pills and was exposed to the weather, being a railroad man. The result was salivation and the poisoning of my whole system with mercury. I suffered untold misery for years. Some few years ago I broke the skin on my right leg, and the poison in my blood produced an ulcer, from which I suffered so much pain that amputation was regarded necessary. But instead of having the operation performed I commenced taking S. S. S. The ulcer has entirely disappeared, and no symptom of the blood poison left. I am in better health than I have been for years, and I have no hesitancy in saying that it is the best blood purifier in the world. I know whereof I speak, as I have given many of them a fair trial. I honestly believe that S. S. S. has added ten years to my life.

J. H. MORGAN.

Painful Ulcers.

My mother, who is about seventy-five years old, and a resident of Dooly County, had an ulcerated ankle, which gave her great pain and trouble. It became aggravated to a fearful degree, and every application of known or suggested remedies failed to bring relief. Physicians prescribed, but to no avail. After six months suffering I induced her to try S. S. S. One bottle had the remarkable effect of producing a perfect cure, and there has been no return of the disease.

P. H. CRUMPLER,
Of the South Ga. Conference.
Macon, Georgia, July 14, 1884.

Cancer for Many Years.

A family servant has been afflicted for many years with a cancer on her nose, and was treated by some of the best physicians, and the old remedies without benefit. Finally we gave her Swift's Specific, and she has been completely cured.

JOHN HILL, Druggist.
Thompson, Georgia, August 16, 1884.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

If you want quick returns and full prices, on Hides, Furs, Wool, Roots, Butter, etc., etc., send for our Price Current.
Consignments solicited.
R. L. WILLIAMS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office, 1 & 3 William Street,
New York.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	35@50
Hog Round,	13@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	14@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	16@00	Flint—good	9@10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	5@5
Sides,	7½@8	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	7@0	Green,	0@0
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	4@4½
Sides,	10@00	American,	3@4
Hams,	16@00	LARD—	5@6
Shoulders,	8@8½	North Carolina,	11@13
BAGGING—	11@11½	Western,	10@12
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3@3½	Upper	35@40
Dressed,	5½@7	Sole,	26@28
BEESWAX—	22@24	Harness,	26@28
BUTTER—		MOLASSES—	28@32
North Carolina,	20@22	NAILS—	3@4 5
Northern,	35@40	10 penny—basis	$2 65
COFFEE—		PORK—	7@8
Java,	20@30	POTATOES—	
Rio,	10@15	Sweet,	35@40
COTTON YARN—	90	Irish, bush	75@90
COTTON TIES	1.25@1.65	SALT—	1.00@1.10
CHICKENS—	17½@25	SUGARS—	
EGGS—	15@17½	Coffee,	6@6½
FLOUR—		Granulated,	7@8
N. C. Fam.	$4.00@4.50	SHEETINGS—	7@8½
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHUCKS—	7½@0
FODDER—	60@70	TALLOW—	4@00
GRAIN—		WOOL—	5@6
Corn,	65@70	SPIRITS—	16@00
Oats,	55@60	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Rye,	@1.00	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
Peas,	70@75	Apple Brandy,	3.00
HAY—			

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	10½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.40
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	25½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	70@2.75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 14—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 25½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at $1.05 cts. for Strained and $1 10 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.10 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was firm with sales reported at $1.15 for Hard and $1.75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—$ M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 00.00@12 00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 10.00@00.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.00, $0.00@$0.00; Mill Prime, $6.50@7.50; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.00@$4.00.—*Wil. Star.*

IN THE FASHION.

GEO. BRANDT

"To be in the Fashion,"

offers his entire stock of goods

—SUBJECT—

AT NEW YORK COST,

which includes a FULL LINE of

Ziegler Brothers' Shoes.

Ready-made Clothing at 10 per cent. less than cost.

The public generally are cordially invited to call and examine my stock, compare prices and make their purchases.

☞This is the

ONLY OPPORTUNITY

now offered the community to provide for their family wants at

New York Cost.

The above proposition stands for

80 DAYS ONLY.

GEO. BRANDT.
Jan 15, 1885. 1m

NORTH CAROLINA---CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

A. A. McKethan
vs.
John B. Broadfoot, Guardian of the infant heir of James B. Broadfoot, dec'd, and Mrs. Mary Broadfoot.

Notice of Lis Pendens.

The foregoing action was begun and is now pending in the Superior Court of said County, and the purpose of the same is to enforce a purchase money *lien* for money advanced by the plaintiff, as purchase money for the lot of land, with dwelling situated thereon, on Dick street in the town of Fayetteville, adjoining the "Mullins lot," it being the same, which was the last residence of Mrs. Maxseline Waddell, and where she lived and died. The object of this is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that the plaintiff's action will affect the title to the foregoing described real estate, it being alleged that the same is liable for the money so advanced by him, and this action is to enforce the plaintiff's demand.

THOMAS H. SUTTON.
Jan. 7th, 1885. Plaintiff's Attorney. 10t

Fresh Garden Seeds.

I have just received from LANDRETH & SONS, the oldest and largest seed growers in the United States, a full assortment of

Fresh Garden Seeds,

to which I invite the attention of friends and customers. Prior to the receipt of this lot every paper of seed on hand was publicly burned according to the "new system" of Messrs. Landreth & Sons, under which I buy exclusively.

H. R. HORNE.
Jan 15, 1885 10t-tf

H. H. H.

PLOWS

—and—

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

in large quantities. Prices guaranteed to suit.

Castings, &c.

Hardware of a general kind!

H. H. H.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Jan 15, 1885 10t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 15, 1885.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEN. M. P. TAYLOR—Valley Mutual.
THOS. H. SUTTON—In Superior Court.
WM. A. GUTHRIE—Notice.
JAS. D. MORRISON—Time Table.
GEO. BRANDT—In the Fashion.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.—Concert.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.—H. H. H.
H. R. HORNE—Garden Seed.
H. W. LILLY—Sale of Land.
T. S. LUTTERLOH—Notice.

ABOUT TOWN.

The new Railroad schedule, printed to day, gives us day trains.

STATE DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to Senator Troy for valuable public documents.

EPISCOPAL VISITATION.—The Right Rev. Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of East Carolina, will visit this parish on Sunday the 25th inst.

THE NEW BANK BUILDING.—The entire front and rear walls of the old McArn store, where the new bank is to be built, have been torn out and the new building will soon rise from its foundations.

FIRE.—Last Sunday morning about nine, A. M., the gin house of Mr. W. D. Smith, on Haymount, was discovered to be on fire, and, despite the efforts of the neighbors who quickly responded, the entire building was destroyed. Besides the gin there were about a bale and a half of cotton and many farming utensils burned. It is supposed the fire originated from the burning ashes of a pipe. The loss is estimated to be about $1,000, with no insurance.

DR. MACK IN FAYETTEVILLE.—The Rev. Dr. Mack preached to a large congregation last Sunday morning—many persons of other denominations being present. He has also conducted a series of revival services each night during the week, in the Presbyterian church. One of the illustrations used Monday night by Dr. Mack, wherein he compared the unbeliever to a man condemned to die, was the more impressive because—though unknown to Dr. Mack—there are two men under sentence of death in our jail.

ART IN FAYETTEVILLE.—Miss Sophie and Miss Lizzie Mallett possess great skill with the brush. We have been shown some exquisite specimens of their work in decorating China and the like. A circular slate table top, upon which is a wreath of mosses, ferns, foliage-plant leaves, fuschias, &c., all painted from nature, and the whole over-polished, is a gem that looks like a Neapolitan mosaic. We trust these ladies may secure a handsome return for their skillful work, which is of a character that commands high reward in the great cities.

NEW MAIL ROUTE.—We are pleased to note that there has been a mail route established from Fayetteville, via. Sherwood, to Edonia (Shocumb's Store) and return twice a week—with Charles G. Cain, postmaster at Edonia, and L. D. Caveness postmaster at Sherwood. We understand the mail will leave Fayetteville on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 7 A. M., and return the same days at 6 P. M. This new route will give great relief to the people in the section it passes through, as many of them had to send from 10 to 12 miles for their mail matter. The establishment of this mail route will offer facilities for many subscribers to the OBSERVER by friends who have been heretofore unable to get it.

A HANDSOME ENTERTAINMENT.—On Monday night, our townsman Mr. Max Schlosberg, celebrated the fifteenth anniversary, known as the crystal anniversary, of his wedding day. A large number of friends were present to congratulate the happy couple. The presents (of crystal glass) were numerous and very handsome. The band of harpers was on hand to furnish fine music, by whose strains merry feet kept time with the joy of the occasion. Though all the guests were experienced dancers, they yielded the palm to their hosts, who are as graceful votaries of Terpsichore as proverbial for wit and *bonhomie*. Late in the evening a sumptuous repast was spread, and the tables groaned under viands of the Fatherland, of sunny France, or of more primitive America. Wines of finest vintage flowed like water, and beer bubbled in inexhaustible fountains. Elaborate floral decorations set off the rooms; and, with wine and dance and music and bright eyes and light hearts, the *ante bellum* entertainments of Fayetteville were recalled, and the merry throng lingered till long past midnight.

THE OBSERVER BUILDING.

The McPherson building on Green street, which Mr. Matthews is having reconstructed for the OBSERVER, will be ready for occupation in a few days, and will be known thereafter as the "OBSERVER Building." When the work is completed the OBSERVER will have one of the handsomest printing offices in the State, as it will certainly be one of the best arranged and most convenient. The business and other offices will be on the first floor; the press and composing rooms above.

Messrs. A. D. Wright & Bro.—who do all their work well, and the establishment of whose business in this city has been a God-send to those who require certainty and dispatch in such matters—have the contract.

DOYLE—LUTTERLOH—At St. John's church, at 7 o'clock this morning, Mr. John M. Doyle, of Blountsville, Alabama; to Miss Lizzie B. Lutterloh, of this city.

Sundry Observations.

Mr. George Rosenthal has put down a new pavement in front of his two stores.

It is to be hoped the new bank building will not be decorated with a wooden awning.

The town authorities are having the streets and ditches repaired and opened as fast as the weather will permit.

Quite a number of South Carolinians were in the city last and this week.

Several ladies and gentlemen from Northern cities are spending the winter in this city, availing themselves of our milder climate.

Spring will soon be upon us. All around we note preparations for its coming in gardens and fields.

The Library Association begins the new year on a firm and assured basis with certainty of a continuance—its members valuing too highly the comfort and convenience of such an institution to let it go down.

The members of the syndicate of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley railroad stopped in the city over night last Wednesday. Proceeding next morning to Bennettsville on a tour of inspection of the road, they returned Thursday morning, going straight through to Greensboro.

We are glad to see Mr. W. P. Wemyss on the street again. Although suffering considerable pain still from his wounded hand, he is getting along as well as could possibly be expected.

Messrs. Thompson & Sedberry can console themselves for the loss of their ice house, with the reflection that they could not have gathered ice to fill it with this mild winter.

The price of corn has advanced slightly. Forage of all kinds sells for about the fall prices.

A crowd of about fifty persons from this city expect leave for New Orleans some time next month—their intention being to charter special cars and get lower rates and better accommodations than they otherwise would.

Dark nights are upon us—the time to sow seed in hot beds Such as can stand the cold can be sown in the ground. Trim up grape vines, fruit trees, &c.

The weather is the pleasantest for the season we have had in several years.

Messrs. R. T. Gray and Jno. P. Stedman, of Raleigh, and Jas. McKimmon, of Baltimore, were in the city this week.

Mr. Ralph Lutterloh is in town on a visit, the first he has made his old home for several years. Mr. Lutterloh resides in Georgia, where he carries on a large naval stores business. His large circle of friends welcome him warmly.

CUMBERLAND FINANCES AND OTHER MATTERS.—Attention is directed to the communication signed "One of the Sovereigns," in which the astonishing irregularities which prevail in the government of this county are reviewed. Among the long array of acts omitted and committed which is presented, one comes immediately under our observation. For weeks past the newspapers of the State have been coming to this office containing the county statements and reports of the county finance committees, duly published in accordance with the law's requirements. But it is now the middle of January, and the taxpayers of Cumberland are as ignorant of the disposition of their taxes levied for county purposes as if the art of printing were still unknown.

SENATOR TROY.—The senator from Cumberland had the honor of presiding over the Senate Democratic caucus for the nomination of officers.

We learn that Mr. Troy's bill for the establishment of an Agricultural College meets the hearty approbation of Governor Jarvis, who will aid in its passage.

VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW BY OFFICERS OF THE LAW IN CUMBERLAND.

An Open Letter to Senator Troy.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

W. C. Troy, Esq., Senate of North Carolina.

DEAR SIR:—The interest you take in the matter, and its gravity, I hope, justify this open letter about county finances.

We have "line upon line" of statute law upon the subject, plentifully sprinkled with penalties and misdemeanors, but the trouble is, the law is not executed, nor is it likely to be in my opinion, under our present system of county government. Those who have looked to Boards of Justices and County Commissioners for redress have been grievously disappointed. You and I know that any charge in that quarter for the better, must come from without as the result of some force applied "with judgment and discretion."

Allow me to call your attention to the following facts, many of them doubtless within your personal knowledge:

1st, The tax-lists are taken in some instances by persons careless, ignorant and incompetent. The place is one sometimes sought for by needy individuals, and has been dealt out as one of the rewards of party or personal service. All such list-taker has cared for has been to make full time and draw full pay. The consequence is hundreds never give in their taxables at all; while many give them in wrong through ignorance or design. And thousands, yes, hundreds of thousands of dollars of taxable property escape taxation.

2nd, When such list-takers return their lists, it requires the services of some one "good at figures" to decipher them, in fact to make them out anew. This involves delay, expense and error, and a large resultant loss to the county.

3rd, The plain, positive mandates of the law are habitually disregarded. For example, the law imposes a double tax upon such as fail to list, as a penalty upon their default. But I would as soon undertake to find "a shilling in a sheep track," as one who has actually paid a double tax in this county. Again, the law makes the failure to list the "poll" a *misdemeanor*. Delinquents in this respect are found among all classes, conditions and colors. And none are prosecuted, "no, not one." When it is remembered that the full tax goes, three fourths to schools and one fourth to the poor, most of us would suppose that it would be to the interest of some one to see to its collection, or "know the reason why."

4th, The constitutional limit of 66⅔ cents on the $100 valuation of property for ordinary expenses, is worth no more to our people practically, and seems apparently to interest them as little as the laws of the XII tables.

5th, Money levied and collected for one object, and which could only be levied and collected for that one object, is literally handed to the first beggar that knocks at our county door, or finds its way into the pockets of some fellow who "praises the bridge that carries him safely over." Not an ideal bridge, but a real bridge for which he has taken a contract. Or it goes into some other hole than the proper one.

6th, No publication in a newspaper is made as the law directs, of what becomes of the people's money. The dear people, who mindful of the old saw of the certainty of death and taxes, pay the debt as each when demanded, and seem to be as incapable of enquiring into the cause of the one as the other.

The above, "startling array," and there are others of like kind, is not intended to "harrow up your soul," or the souls of others for that matter. But with the dim hope that the Legislature now in session may create a "Tax Commission" to take the whole subject of taxation into consideration, and to make report to them to the end that relief may come "some other day."

Yours, Very Respectfully,
ONE OF THE SOVEREIGNS.

Longevity in Fayetteville.

[Correspondence of the Observer]

MR. EDITOR:—I read with interest your remarks relative to the longevity of the inhabitants of Fayetteville as compared with the western or clay region of the State. Previous to the publication of your article, however, the writer and a friend, in speaking of the article which appeared in the Western paper, concluded that there were at least from fifty to seventy-five persons in Fayetteville and vicinity who were here when La Fayette passed through in December, 1824. In conjunction with still another friend the number was brought up to 81, and now, by the help of others, the number has been increased to 155. The writer has no doubt, that if this statement were deferred, a good many others could be added to the list.

Of those of advanced age, now living in Fayetteville, only a few will be mentioned, as follows: One woman, aged 79; two men, 78; one man, 82; one woman, 84; one man, 90; one woman, 91; one man, 95 on July 22nd, 1885; one woman, 95, and one woman, 97. Fayetteville has long been noted for its healthy climate, and the writer can truly say that no place he has ever lived in, either in Europe or America, can at all compare with it.

It is natural to suppose that the entire absence of small pox, yellow fever, cholera and other malignant diseases of a like type, combined with the great health-giving properties of her water and piney-woods surroundings, is the prime cause of the longevity of the denizens of our good old town. LAVA.

Established Sept. 3, 1878.

THE VALLEY MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF VIRGINIA.

HOME OFFICE, - - STAUNTON, VA.

Membership over 8,000.
Surplus over $115,000.
Death Rates Paid over $300,000.

The Largest Business of any Insurance Co. in North Carolina.

Recommended by over 2,000 Prominent Members in North Carolina,

among whom are the following representative names: Col. A. B. Andrews, Prest W. N. C. R. R., and asst. to Prest. R. & D. R. R.; Maj Jno. C. Winder, Manager Sea Board Air Line; Major W. W. Vass, Treas. R. & G. R. R. & R. & A. R. R.; Major W. H. Crow, Genl Agent Ætna Life; Hon. M. McGehee, Commissioner Agriculture; Dr. Eugene Grissom, Supt. Insane Asylum; Dr. J. J. Fuller, Assistant Supt. Insane Asylum; Dr. P. L. Murphy, Supt. Western Insane Asylum; Major Robt. Bingham, Bingham's School; R. T. Gray, Esq., lawyer; Judge A. C. Avery, Ex-Judge David Schenck; Col. J. B. Starr, merchant; Elijah F. Moore, Prest. People's Bank; Col. Jno. A. Pemberton, E. L. Pemberton, Hon. Geo. M. Rose, E. J. Hale, Esq., Editor FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER; Geo. Brandt, Esq., merchant; Major J. B. Smith, merchant; W. J. McDiarmid, Manager Manchester Factory; Isaac W. Clark, Master Machinist C. F. & Y. V. R. R.; E. T. B. Gleus, C. F. & Y. V. R. R.; M. W. Johnson, Master Carpenter C. F. & Y. V. R. R.; Maj Alex. Graham, Principal Fayetteville Graded School; Jas. M. Vann, Sr., Merchant Tailor.

☞ Active and reliable agents, that are willing to devote all their time to the business, can make liberal contracts by applying to

GEN. M. P. TAYLOR,
Agent at Large,
Wilmington, N. C.
or
GEO. C. JORDAN,
State Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 15, 1884. 101-4m

Notice of Incorporation.

By an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, issued January the 9th A. D. 1885, the following persons, G. P. McNeill, John B. Broadfoot, W. S. Cook, D. Rose, H. W. Lilly, Thos. M. Hunter, E. L. Pemberton, John A. McLauchlin, Jas. D. McNeill and B. R. Taylor, and their associates, successors and assigns, were declared to be incorporated under the name of the *FAYETTEVILLE REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION*, for the purpose of buying, improving, renting and selling real estate within the County of Cumberland, with all the powers and authority named in the Articles of Incorporation executed by them and filed and proven before me, and recorded in the Book of Incorporations for said County, together with all other powers and authority incident by law to corporations of like character. By the terms of said Articles of Incorporation, the offices of the Company are located at Fayetteville, N. C.; the length of time during which said Corporation shall exist shall be thirty years; the capital stock of the same shall be not more than thirty thousand dollars nor less than three thousand dollars, in shares of $10 each; the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of the capital invested by each respectively. The officers for the ensuing year are G. P. McNeill, President; John B Broadfoot, Treasurer; W. S. Cook, Secretary; D. Rose, Counsel. Said Company having paid the tax of $25, and performed all the other requirements of law, was declared to be organized, and notice of the same ordered to be published in the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER for one week.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Clerk of Superior Court of Cumb. County.
Jan. 15, 1884 101 1t

Sale of Land.

By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, in a special proceeding entitled J. A. Lilly and others, *ex parte*, we will, on Monday, the 2d day of February, 1885, at the Court House door in Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, M., expose to sale to the highest bidder, a tract of LAND belonging to the estate of H. Lilly, deceased, lying and being in the county of Mecklenburg, on both sides of Big Sugar Creek, adjoining the lands of Tate & Dewey, J. W. Williamson and others, containing 148 acres more or less, and being the same land on which B. F. Smith now resides, and the same that was conveyed to H. Lilly by Walter Brem and others by Deed dated 24th December, 1877, and registered in Book 18, page 71, Register of Deeds' office for Mecklenburg county.

Terms of sale—One-third cash, balance on a credit of 6 and 12 months, secured by notes with approved security, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum until purchase money shall be paid in full.

H. W. LILLY,
R. T. GRAY,
Commissioners.
Jan. 2, 1885. 101-4s

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the General Assembly at the present session, to incorporate "Hope Mills Manufacturing Company," of Cumberland County.

WM. A. GUTHRIE,
Attorney.
Jan. 15, 1885. 101-1t

☞ CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000 ☜
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND GRAND DRAWING, CLASS B, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **February 10th, 1885—177th** Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$5,000	10,000
5	do	2,000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250

1967 Prizes, amounting to.....$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. **POSTAL NOTES,** Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense), addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.
Jan. 15, 1885. 101-4t

Appreciating Past Patronge,

we have decided to give

An OPEN AIR CONCERT,

to which the public are cordially invited. Below we give the programme of the Oil Company No. 2, handed us by their leader.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

PROGRAMME.

Oil Co. No. 2

will give a

Grand Open Air Concert

TO-NIGHT

At the Mammoth Grocery Store of

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Not an advertising dodge, but a reality.

OPENING SONG AND CHORUS.

1. Climb the Golden Stair.
2. Winner in the End.
3. Every Day'll be Sunday Bye and Bye.
4. "Haward's" Cradle Song.
5. Water Mill.
6. Sailing.
7. Ting, Ting.
8. For Goodness Sake Don't Say I Told You.
9. Whoa, Mule.

And various other songs.

The Concert will be opened with a

Grand Balloon Ascension

and a remarkable display of

FANCY GROCERIES

of every description. Also, every one who failed to receive a Christmas present, is respectfully invited to be present at the grand distribution with a full pocket book.

Doors open all night. Admission free.

☞ Reserved seats for sale everywhere.
Jan 15, 1885 101-1t

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. II.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

To take effect at 8:00 A. M., Monday, January 19th, 1885.

TRAIN NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Bennetteville,		8:00 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:37 a. m.	10:00 "
Fayetteville,	12:10 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Sanford,	3:09 "	3:25 "
Ore Hill,	4:33 "	4:38 "
Liberty,	5:31 "	5:40 "
Greensboro,	7:00 "	

50 minutes for dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		9:40 a. m.
Liberty,	10:56 a. m.	11:05 "
Ore Hill,	11:59 "	12:05 "
Sanford,	1:16 p. m.	1:36 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:45 "	4:00 "
Shoe Heel,	6:15 "	6:40 "
Bennettsville,	8:20 "	

20 minutes for dinner at Sanford.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Supt.
JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
Jan 15, 1885. 101-

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having this day been duly qualified as Administrator of the Estate of J. A. Jones, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before December 23d, 1885. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

J. M. HODGES,
Adm'r of J. A. Jones.
Dec 23, 1884 99-6w

Store for Rent.

THAT DESIRABLE BUSINESS STAND, the Kyle Store, single or double, on Hay Street, corner of Market Square, is offered for rent. Possession given at once.

Apply to my agent, R. P. BUXTON, Fayetteville, N. C. JAMES KYLE, Executor.
Jan'y 8, 1885. 100-3t

R. S. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law,
No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

ST. NICHOLAS
FOR
YOUNG FOLKS.

Attractions for 1884-5.

NO printed periodical can take the place of parent, pastor, or school-teacher; but a good magazine can supplement their work and influence to a wonderful degree. In view of this, it is not extravagant to say that—instead of "Can we afford to take ST. NICHOLAS?"—the question of every earnest household in English-speaking countries, to-day, should be, "Can we afford *not* to take ST. NICHOLAS?"

The magazine, during its eleven happy years of existence, under the editorial charge of

MARY MAPES DODGE,

has grown familiar to hundreds of thousands of young readers; and their interest and intelligent enjoyment have constantly inspired the editor and publishers to fresh effort. To day, its strength is in its wholesome growth, its sympathy with young life, its hearty recognition of the movement of events, and its steadily increasing literary and pictorial resources. The following are some of the good things already secured for future numbers of ST. NICHOLAS.

"His One Fault," a serial story for boys, by the popular author, J. T. Trowbridge.

"Personally Conducted," illustrated papers on famous places in Europe. By Frank R. Stockton.

"Historic Girls," a companion series to "Historic Boys." By E. S. Brooks.

"Ready for Business": suggestions to boys about to choose an occupation,—based on personal interviews with prominent representatives of various trades and professions. By G. J. Mason.

"Driven Back to Eden," a serial. By E. P. Roe.

"Talks for Young Folks," a series of popular papers, by H. H. (Helen Jackson.)

"Among the Law-makers": recollections of a boy-page in the U. S. Senate,—containing much political information, both instructive and amusing. By Edmund Alton.

"Davy and the Goblin," a very funny serial story by a new writer, Chas. Carryl.

Short Stories by Louisa M. Alcott.

"The Progress of Invention": "From Palanquin to Parlor-car," "From Cross-bow to 100-ton Gun," etc. Descriptive papers, by Chas. E. Bolton.

"Art Work for Young Folks": papers on decorative handicraft, by Chas. G. Leland.

"Sheep or Silver?" a story of Texan life. By the late Rev. William M. Baker.

"A Garden of Girls," being six short stories for girls, by Six Leading Writers.

"Tales of Two Continents": stories of adventure, by H. H. Boyesen.

"Cartoons for Boys and Girls," funny pictures, by St. Nicholas Artists.

"From Bach to Wagner": brief, pointed biographies of great musicians. By Agatha Tunis.

Special Papers by chosen writers, including Mary Hallock Foote, Joaquin Miller, Alice Wellington Rollins, G. B. Bartlett, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rev. Washington Gladden, Julia Schayer, Anna Lea Merritt, W. O Stoddard, D. Ker, Ernest Ingersoll, Clara E. Clement, Lieutenant Schwatka.

The Illustrations will be the work of the very best artists and engravers,—and there will be plenty of them. In the November and December numbers are beautiful

COLORED FRONTISPIECES.

Buy the November number for the children. It costs only 25 cents, and all book and news dealers sell it. The subscription price is $3.00 a year, and now is just the time to subscribe.

A free specimen copy of ST. NICHOLAS will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

THE CENTURY CO. NEW-YORK, N. Y.

AYER'S PILLS.

A large proportion of the diseases which cause human suffering result from derangement of the stomach, bowels, and liver. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS act directly upon these organs, and are especially designed to cure the diseases caused by their derangement, including **Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dysentery,** and a host of other ailments, for all of which they are a safe, sure, prompt, and pleasant remedy. The extensive use of these PILLS by eminent physicians in regular practice, shows unmistakably the estimation in which they are held by the medical profession.

These PILLS are compounded of vegetable substances only, and are absolutely free from calomel or any other injurious ingredient.

A Sufferer from Headache writes:

"AYER'S PILLS are invaluable to me, and are my constant companion. I have been a severe sufferer from Headache, and your PILLS are the only thing I could look to for relief. One dose will quickly move my bowels and free my head from pain. They are the most effective and the easiest physic I have ever found. It is a pleasure to me to speak in their praise, and I always do so when occasion offers.

W. L. PAGE, of W. L. Page & Bro."
Franklin St., Richmond, Va., June 3, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S PILLS in numberless instances as recommended by you, and have never known them to fail to accomplish the desired result. We constantly keep them on hand at our home, and prize them as a pleasant, safe, and reliable family medicine. FOR DYSPEPSIA they are invaluable.

J. T. HAYES."
Mexia, Texas, June 17, 1882.

The REV. FRANCIS B. HARLOWE, writing from *Atlanta, Ga.*, says: "For some years past I have been subject to constipation, from which, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds, I suffered increasing inconvenience, until some months ago I began taking AYER'S PILLS. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health."

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS correct irregularities of the bowels, stimulate the appetite and digestion, and by their prompt and thorough action give tone and vigor to the whole physical economy.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

YOUNG, OLD, AND MIDDLE-AGED.

All experience the wonderful beneficial effects of
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Children with Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, or any scrofulous or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by its use.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

HORNER SCHOOL,
OXFORD, N. C.

A Classical, Mathematical and Scientific Academy, with Military Organization and Discipline.

THE SPRING TERM of 1885 will begin the second Monday, the 12th day of January.

An ample corps of able instructors is provided, and the School thoroughly equipped for efficient work.

Terms for board and tuition the same as heretofore.

Send for Catalogue.

J. H. & J. C. HORNER.

CALL AT
SEDBERRY'S
AND BUY
BUIST'S FRESH
Garden Seeds.
MOTTO:
New and Fresh or None.
Jan'y 8, 1885 100tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS.

A full supply received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALF.
Jany 1, 1885. 99tf

MILLINERY GOODS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH, TO CLOSE OUT STOCK.

Straw Hats from 25c. up.
Wool Hats from 50c. up.
Bargains in Trimmed Goods.

Ladies' Hose, Merino Vests and Pants, Corsets, Gloves, Lace and Linen Collars, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Children's Hoods and Sacques, Plated Jewelry, &c., &c.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

ALSO, 5 and 10 CENT COUNTERS OF USEFUL GOODS.

Call early at No. 17 Hay Street. M. E. DYE.
Dec 18, 1884. 98tf

CHRISTMAS GOODS
AT
McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.

MORE OF THOSE

Handsome Musical Work Boxes and Hand Painted Fancy Articles.

ALSO, A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF 5 AND 10 CENT TOYS FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

FINE ORGANS ORDERED ESPECIALLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Call and Examine.

December 18, 1884. 99tf

NOT AN
ADVERTISING DODGE,
BUT
A REALITY.

Intending hereafter to devote my time and attention exclusively to the sale of

Ready-Made Clothing

I offer my large and well selected stock of new and fashionable

DRY GOODS AND SHOES
AT COST

and my stock of SHAWLS and CLOAKS at

25 Per Cent. Below Cost.

These goods *must be disposed of*, and the public are invited to call and receive earnest of the inducements which I am prepared to offer.

Respectfully,
HENRY R. NOVITZKY.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 8, 1885 100tf

TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE Spring Term will begin January 7th, and close June 11th, 1885.

TERMS:

Tuition in College Classes per month,	$5 00
Tuition in Preparatory Department "	2 50 to 3 00
Tuition in Business Course "	3 50
Telegraphy, Stenography and Type-Writing (extra) each, per Term,	12 50
Board, including furnished room, per month,	9 00 to 10 00

Particular attention will be paid to the Natural Sciences, English, Literature, and the Business Course.

The Faculty, now composed of seven men, are specialists in their respective departments, and, with additional improved apparatus and appliances, are prepared to meet the demands of the educational interests of the Church and patrons of the Institution.

For Catalogue and particulars address
PROF. J. F. HEITMAN,
Trinity College, Randolph Co., N. C.
Jan'y 8, 1885 140 t

A HAPPY NEW YEAR,
To One and All!

MY friends and patrons will accept my thanks for past considerations, and now a New Year reminds us pay-day has come, my books are balanced, all bills are made out. I have served you faithfully and I expect and want a settlement. My collector will pay you all

The Respects of the House.

GEO. A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.
Jan'y 8, 1885 1t

Land for Sale.

4,000 ACRES OF TIMBERED LAND on Lower Little River, suitable for a cattle ranch.

Also, a good two horse farm on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., 10 miles south of Fayetteville, with 200 acres of uncleared land adjoining same.

Address D. ROSE, Att'y,
Lock Box 85, Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec 4, 1884 96tf

FOR RENT.

THOSE TWO STORES ON GILLESPIE ST. lately occupied by Mr. J. L. Allen. The entire building has recently been thoroughly overhauled and fitted up, and a desirable opportunity is offered to those wishing to rent. Will rent the stores either separately or together. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to

DANIEL McNATT
or R. M. NIMOCKS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 18, 1884. 85tf

Cotton Seed Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay a fair price for all sound Cotton Seed delivered at the Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill, on the line of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway in this Town, or at their store; they will furnish bags if desired, without charge and will also haul from plantations. For definite terms, call on the undersigned or at the Mill. A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Dec 18, 1884. 98-1m

FIFTEEN HUNDRED
SKILLED MECHANICS IN THE ART OF WATCHMAKING
ENDORSE THE
Aurora Watch,
THE MOST ACCURATELY AND CAREFULLY MADE.

THE AURORA WATCH,
THE BEST TIMEKEEPER.

THE AURORA WATCH,
THE LATEST IMPROVED.

THE AURORA WATCH,
THE BEST MADE.

AURORA WATCHES

Are ALL made with QUICK TRAIN, and are especially adapted for Railroad and all ordinary and severe service. All made DUST PROOF, have a PERFECT SAFETY PINION, which prevents damage to parts in case of main-spring breakage, and Johnson's patent attachment to regulate pins, which prevents hair-spring from catching; an important improvement controlled by the Aurora Factory. Are made with conical pivots, screw balance and sunk second dials.

The Aurora Watch Company makes a complete line of Watches from ordinary to the finest grades. There is a common impression among people generally, who are not familiar with the manufacture of Watches, that the name of the Factory designates the quality; for instance "Elgin" means one grade and "Waltham" another. This is not so, for both the Elgin and the Waltham Companies make a great many different grades, representing as many different prices.

The great advantage in the Aurora Watch is that the ordinary grades (such as are mostly sold) contain all the above improvements, while other makers use only part of these improvements, and then only in the high priced grades.

The Aurora Watch is the only Watch made with Johnson's patent attachment, the greatest improvement in the manufacture of Watches of modern times.

Notwithstanding the superior quality of the Aurora Watches, we intend to sell them as low or lower than other makes.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,
Selling Agents and Stockholders in the Aurora Watch Factory.
Jan'y 8, 1885 100tf

TRY
IDEAL WHITE SOAP
For the Toilet or Laundry.

IDEAL WHITE SOAP, being made from pure cocoanut and refined cotton seed oils, contains no animal grease or fat whatever.

For the laundry it is unexcelled, and for the toilet it will be found equal to the imported castile.

☞ A fine silver-plated tea-spoon given to every purchaser of a bar of this soap.

E. T. McKETHAN,
Sole Agent for Fayetteville.
Jan 8-100 tf

Assignee's Notice.

I OFFER, AT PRIME COST, the entire stock of Goods, Wares and Merchandise contained in the two stores now occupied by Messrs. M. M. Tomlinson & Co., until the 20th inst., after which time they will be sold by auction, as previously advertised. R. M NIMOCKS,
Assignee.
Jan'y 8, 1885 100 2t

Duty.

Surely the happiest life for man
  Is not the fevered life that brings
A storm of stubborn questionings,
And baffled ends where all began:

But his who neither looks behind,
  Nor on the shadowy space before,
  Nor swerving sidewards to explore
Life's darkness learns that he is blind:

Who, heedless of all vain dispute,
  And weary voices of the night,
  Seeks only to observe aright
The bit of path before his foot.

—*Good Words.*

TOBACCO CULTURE.

Preparation and Care of Plant Beds.

[By Capt. R. B. Davis, Hickory, N. C.]

[*Concluded.*]

TOPPING.

In topping tobacco the end aimed at is to secure the greatest weight consistent with the desired texture, color and body of the leaf, which last means its toughness, oiliness and sweet flavor. With the experienced planter the rule is to top according to the constitution of the plant, but such a rule is too general to be of much use to the beginner, instead of which let him accept the following directions:

So soon and as fast as the buttons or seed heads of the plants show themselves—beginning usually about the 10th of July—they should be topped. It is better to wait until the seed-head appears, because the space between the leaves on a stalk will then have widened enough to admit the sunlight between them; it should, however, never be suffered to bloom.

At the first topping done in a field such plants as are ready should be first primed—that is to say, have their lower leaves broken off as high as four or six inches from the ground, and then topped at ten and only ten leaves, unless the form of the plant is very gross, in which case twelve leaves are not objectionable. At the second topping such other plants as are ready should be topped at nine, and so on down to eight and seven leaves at each succeeding topping, which is usually at an interval of one week. The reason for lessening the number of leaves at each successive topping, is to cause all the plants which were planted at the same time to ripen together, this being a great convenience in cutting. To facilitate the counting of the leaves, the ninth leaf is the guide, the formation of the plant being such that after it is primed, the ninth leaf points always over the bottom one. It is important to take notice of this.

And it is important to bear in mind that to secure the desired qualities of the leaf, nothing is more necessary, and to the beginner more generally misunderstood, than the proper topping of the plant. To ignorance in this matter is attributable the greater part of the sleazy, weedy stuff which yearly gluts the market, and which is almost worthless for any purpose. For if the season is a generous one, the luxuriant growth of the plant tempts many to multiply the number of leaves. To all such let me say, that while everything is lost in body, nothing is gained in weight by high topping, it being a maxim among growers of shipping tobacco, with whom weight is the prime object, that eight is the maximum number of leaves for that purpose—that is to say, that the same plant, if topped at eight leaves, will weigh as much as if topped at any greater number. Nor is anything to be gained by high topping in either texture or color, which, if the topping be such as I have directed, will, in this Piedmont section, be all that is desired.

WORMS.

There are three varieties of the worm which prey upon the tobacco plant—the cut-worm, the bud-worm, and the horn-worm. Of these the first selects as the point of its attack the stalk of the young plant, and is but the ordinary earth-worm of our gardens, and is best gotten rid of by early working. The second is as common a variety, making its appearance about the time the plant is coming into top, and feeds upon the bud, cutting it into minute holes which enlarge with the growing leaf. It is found in greatest numbers upon new ground tobacco, showing that the woods are the *habitat* of the parent fly. It is easily found and taken, except that in doing so care must be had not to injure the tender leaves. The third is the same as that found upon tomato and Irish potato tops.

I am unable to scientifically classify these three worthies, nor is it necessary to do so farther than to say, that by common consent precedence belongs to the horn-worm, which is emphatically *the worm*, and is our arch-enemy. For it no effectual vermifuge has yet been discovered.

This greatest pest of the planter first shows itself as early as May or June, but not in great numbers, and does then little or no harm, but should not be suffered to escape, for if so, and as soon as it attains its growth, it descends into the earth, enters the chrysalis, and comes out again full fledged in August. The fly thus generated is a large night-flying moth, which is exceedingly prolific, and deposits its eggs in greatest quantity during the moonlight nights of August and September.

Against the ravages of the horn-worm there is no remedy short of extermination. A partial preventive is to destroy the fly by distilling a solution of Paris green or of cobalt into the flowers of the jamestown weed. Another device is to place in the tobacco field, at night, lighted lanterns set in pans filled with some viscid matter, such as coal-tar or molasses. I have found that to throw the crop as much as possible into a single field is some safeguard, and a better one still is to plant it early and push it forward as rapidly as possible, for the reason that in August when the fly is doing most mischief, it selects only young and tender plants, and will even choose other vegetation rather than ripe or ripening tobacco upon which the newly hatched worm will not thrive and can hardly exist.

At every stage of the crop a murderous outlook should be kept upon the horn-worm, but after the first of August the entire crop must be wormed over once a week, using whatever extra labor is needed for the purpose, or otherwise the planter is overcropped. It is much easier to destroy the worm while it is very young, for then it is always to be found near the hole it has made in the leaf. But if it is neglected in its youth and allowed to grow until it begins to change its positions upon the plant, it is harder to catch, and it then becomes important to know something of its habits in order to hunt it successfully. Thus it will be found that in hot weather, except when cloudy, it feeds during the cooler part of the day, and can be best caught in the morning, while in cool weather it feeds during the warmer part of the day, and can be best caught in the afternoon.

SUCCORING.

As soon as the plant is topped, it begins to put forth succors at every leaf, but more rapidly at the top, each plant bearing two and only two crops of them. They should be taken out cleanly as fast as they are long enough to be broken by the hand, for if suffered to grow and toughen a pocket knife will be necessary to remove them, at double the cost in time and labor. After a field has been generally topped, the succoring should accompany the worming, and ought to be repeated once a week. The ground succors should be taken away as carefully as those above, for they equally impoverish the plant.

CONSTRUCTION OF BARN WITH FURNACE AND FLUE

The site selected for the barn should, when practicable, be ground that slopes to the east with an inclination of two feet in twenty, in order to admit the furnaces readily, which should always be placed in the eastern side of the barn, for the reason that during the curing season the prevailing winds are from the west. When there are more barns than one, they should, for the convenience of moving and storing the tobacco after it is cured, be grouped together, but not nearer to each other than 100 feet.

The dimension of the barn is next to be determined. I am aware that the size approved by the majority of fine curers is only sixteen feet square, divided by tier-poles into four equal compartments or rooms, each room having perpendicularly only four firing tiers in the body including the joists. Another convenient size, although not so generally approved, is one twenty feet square, similarly divided into five rooms with five firing tiers to each. The comparative housing capacity of the two is about as four to seven, the smaller barn holding 352 sticks and the larger 650 sticks, when placed one foot apart. Between them the reader is left to his own choice, while in point of economy I must decide in favor of the larger size, it being obvious that the size of the barn can have nothing to do with the success of a cure, provided always that the capacity of the furnace and flue is in proportion to the size of the barn, which in one twenty feet square is easily attainable.

The body of the barn should be always of logs of an average thickness of six inches, notched down closely, the ground sills being much larger and invariably of oak and well underpinned. The roof should be framed and what is called square, and covered with shingles or two foot boards, the board roof being preferable if the barn is one for curing only, while the shingle roof is to be preferred if it is one for storing as well as curing. The gables should be tightly weather-boarded, each having a small window with shutters just below its center, together with a small opening at its upper angle, which serve as escapes for the heated vapor.

When the barn has been raised a height of five feet, a set of six tier-poles should be laid on horizontally, resting upon the northern and southern walls of the barn, and dividing it accurately into five equal parts, the two outside ones resting against its eastern and western walls. This first set are called the ground tiers, and are not used in curing, but only in unloading and hoisting the tobacco. These, like all the other tier-poles to be used, had best be of pine, and of an average thickness of four inches, to prevent their springing and sagging while the barn is being filled. As fast as three additional logs to each wall have been raised, another set of six tier-poles should be laid on as before, and directly above the first, and so on until the sixth set have been laid on, which serves also for the joists. Directly above and in line with these joists, rafters should be placed when the roof is being framed, upon which collar-beams are to be nailed two and a half feet above each other, which serve also for tier-poles, thus adding about one and a-half tiers to each room. When complete, the walls should contain about twenty logs each, including plates, and be about sixteen feet high. And after they have been roofed they should be tightly chinked and daubed with mud, inside and out, into which a sufficient quantity of lime, when convenient, should have been worked to make it adhere well, the mud being laid in with a trowel. The object is to have the walls practically air-tight, whatever fresh air there may be needed in curing being admitted from below. In the northern and southern wall of the barn, and at their centres, closely fitting doors four feet square should be cut.

Framed buildings, although ceiled, will not answer for curing for the reason that they cannot be heated sufficiently.

The directions which remain to be added have reference to flue-curing, as contradistinguished from coal-curing, the latter having pretty well gone out of use, because of its great cost and discomfort to the curer, as well as the inferior quality of the work done by that process, the flavor and color of the coal-cured leaf being invariably injured by the soot of the burning charcoal.

And the flue to which I have reference is the well known Smith patent, which is constructed on the principle of the return draft, and with the model of which most tinners are familiar. It communicates with two furnaces built in the corners of its walls and one foot from them, and uniting in a single return pipe through its center. The piping should be gently and uniformly elevated, say 6 inches in 20 feet, so that there shall not be more than 18 inches perpendicular between the points where it leaves the furnace and where it comes out through the wall of the barn. If greater elevation is given, the draft will be increased but at the expense of too much heat, which will be wasted through the smoke stack, which is a short elbow joint fitted on the outer end of the return pipe.

For a barn of the given dimensions, the piping should be of No. 24 iron (except the two joints which enter the furnaces, and which should be of No. 18,) and not less than 12 inches in diameter, 15 inches being still better—the one I use is 13 inches. Such a flue is portable and easily carried from one barn to another.

There are other flues of later invention which claim to be superior to the Smith—of them I know nothing except that in such things the latest is commonly the best.

The construction of the furnaces remains to be noticed. If the ground-plot is properly inclined, it will be necessary to remove only a single log in order to admit them, which should be done by sawing it out 4 inches from the corners. The furnaces should be of brick or fire-proof stone, 5 feet long, and project 18 inches outside the barn. Their walls should be a thickness of 2 bricks, and built 2 feet apart, and 18 inches high, and arched over with the thickness of a single brick. Their outside walls should be laid 4 inches from the walls of the barn, the intervening spaces being filled with dry earth, while the space between the furnaces should be under-pinned to the first log. Care should be taken that no part of the furnace comes in contact with the wood of the barn, and for that reason as well as to moderate the heat with fresh air, small openings should be left just above the arches. The inside ends or throats of the furnaces should be sloped or slightly drawn together, in order to give a good fit to the pipes, which should be inserted some six inches above their floors, after which all cracks should be closed with soft mud.

With the view of giving the flue its greatest heating capacity, I have directed that the pipes should be laid only one foot from the walls of the barn. To do so with safety to the barn a thin false wall should be laid between them and the ground-sills for a length of six feet from the furnace, that being about as far as the pipes are reddened by heat. This and every other necessary precaution should be taken against burning the barn, which often happens but always from inexcusable carelessness.

The flue should be taken to pieces and burnt out with straw whenever it begins to choke with soot.

It takes from two to three cords of wood for a single curing, which should be dry and one-half pine.

When all else is completed, a shelter the length of the barn and eight feet deep should be put above the furnaces.

The foregoing directions are merely descriptive of my own barns, and will readily submit of modification and doubtless of improvement.

CUTTING.

Tobacco should never be cut while wet with dew or rain, since the least water on the inside of the leaf blurs its color in drying. Before it is cut it should have, if possible, full time to ripen thoroughly, and yellow on the hill, remembering that there is little danger with us of a killing frost earlier than the 17th day of October. When cut, it should be assorted in the field; that is to say, only such plants as are equally ripe and of uniform color should be cut and cured together. As fast as cut it should be hung upon a stick, which is held by a lad who serves two cutters, each taking two rows. The sticks should be 4 feet 2 inches long and a little more than 1 inch square, and should be riven of the best timber so as to be clear of knots and splinters. From 6 to 8 plants should be hung upon a stick, which, after it is filled, should be laid directly upon a wagon, if convenient, and if not it should be carefully laid upon the ground with stalks toward the sun, in which case as fast as a load of it is cut it should be hurried to the barn, for the reason that it scalds or sunburns very quickly when exposed to a hot sun. Moreover, it is desirable to get it in the barn before it has wilted and is as stiff as possible, in order that its leaves may each hang separate and open, so as to admit of the heated air freely among them when curing it. It should be hauled in coops of some 20 sticks laid in frames provided for the purpose, which frames should be 9 feet long for a 1 horse and 13 feet for a 2 horse wagon. It should be unloaded at the northern end of the barn.

Monday and Tuesday or Friday and Saturday are the proper days of the week for cutting tobacco, in order that it may not conflict with Sunday—in the latter case the curing may be postponed until Monday morning without much harm.

HOUSING.

To make a fine and uniform cure, the entire barn should be filled in one or at farthest in two days, and to do so extra labor if necessary must be employed. The tobacco as it is unloaded may be crowded upon the ground-tiers, to be afterwards hoisted in the barn, the following morning being usually the most convenient time to do so. In regulating the tobacco in the barn, it is better to fill the roof above the joist first, and then each room separately, shingling or dodging the sticks from top to bottom, so that each stick above shall hang suspended between the two sticks below, thus allowing the heat to circulate and the vapor to escape freely in curing. The plants upon each stick should be evenly distributed so as not to crowd each other. Early in September, and while the weather is warm, the sticks should be placed one foot apart upon the tier poles, using an exact measure, but later, and as the weather grows cooler a less distance is allowable, but never less than 8 inches, if a fine cure is expected. In housing, the ground tiers are left vacant, and it is better also to leave out a few sticks on the first firing tier just above the points where the pipes enter the furnaces, for fear of burning the barn.

CURING.

It is well for the inexperienced planter in curing his first barn to have, if it can be had, the assistance of a practiced curer. But I would have him believe that the art of drying tobacco yellow is both a simple and rational one, most nearly resembling that of drying fancy fruits, and with no sort of conjuration or even much difficulty about it. For if it were naturally difficult it would be practically impossible to dry, as is so often and easily done, an entire barnful of it yellow, consisting of some 4,000 plants, and out of which several hundred gallons of water are to be expelled. The one *great secret* in curing tobacco yellow is *to grow it properly*, that is to say, so manure, plant and cultivate the crop as with favoring seasons, to have *it thoroughly ripe and yellow in the field*, after which nothing but patience and common sense is required, together with the confidence which a very little practice gives.

There are two, although no perfectly distinct, stages in the process of curing of which the one is Yellowing and the other Drying. For the first, heat only is necessary, the change of color from green to yellow being due to fermentation of the sap, which begins naturally as soon as the plant is cut, and is merely hastened by an increase of heat. For the second stage, heat and fresh air, or what is called a dry heat, is required. And yet even in the first stage also, a slightly drying heat is used, the object being to expel a portion of the sap while the yellowing is going on. The drying, therefore, should accompany, or rather follow very closely, but never precede the yellowing.

It is very important that the process of yellowing should not be delayed, but commence if possible as soon as the barn is filled, for otherwise the fermentation may proceed so far without drying as to injure or destroy the delicate membrane called the *grain*, which encloses the sap, thus sponging or smutting the face of the leaf. As soon, therefore, as the barn is filled, hang a thermometer in its center, with bulb on line with tails of tobacco on lowmost tiers, and heat the barn slowly to a temperature of 90°, and keep it so until the bottom or lug leaves of the plants in reach are quite yellow, and their top leaves a clear pea-green, keeping the doors shut, except when going in and out, in order to maintain a damp heat. This will require from eighteen to thirty six hours, according as the tobacco was more or less yellow when cut. If, however, the weather outside is cool and dry, the barn should be heated to 80° instead of 90°, and kept so until the desired color is secured.

The tobacco is now ready for drying, which should proceed cautiously but steadily and as rapidly as it will bear without scalding or reddening. This should be done by advancing the heat to 95° and keeping it there two hours, and then advancing it 5° every successive two hours until 120° are reached, at which it should be kept six hours. At the end of this time the leaf (except the stem) of the tobacco will be dry upon the lowmost tiers, and partially dry throughout the barn. If the curer can reach 120° without scalding the tobacco in sight, the cure is a success, and the entire barn out of danger. The heat should now be advanced 10° every two hours, until 160° are reached, at which it should be kept with windows and doors shut until the stalk and stem of the tobacco next the walls of the barn are quite dry, requiring usually about twenty-four hours. But before reaching 160° and after passing 100°, the windows should be kept open all the time (using a ladder outside) and the doors one-half the time, in order that the vapor may freely escape from above, and an abundance of fresh air enter from below, the object being to maintain a dry heat so as to prevent the tobacco from *sweating*, which is the settling of the vapor upon the leaf, as shown by its becoming very moist and limber. At every stage of this process of drying, the curer should be wakeful and watchful, but especially so when the heat is at 110°, since the tobacco is then in condition to be most easily scalded by an excess of heat. Perhaps it would be best to recapitulate what has been said in the form of a table thus:

YELLOWING.

At 90° if weather be mild, or 80° if it be cool, for 18 to 36 hours, or until the desired color is attained.

DRYING.

At 95° for 2 hours.	At 130° for 2 hours
At 100° for 2 "	At 140° for 2 "
At 105° for 2 "	At 150° for 2 "
At 110° for 2 "	At 160° for 21 "
At 115° for 2 "	or until stalk and stem
At 120° for 6 "	tobacco are dry.

But it is only safe to follow the above table strictly, when the tobbaco is quite manageable—that is to say, when it is not gross in form and is very yellow when cut. For when it is otherwise, the table should be modified, the curer using his best judgment. Thus if the tobacco ripens gross in form and of grey color, he should give himself four instead of two hours at each stage between 100° and 120°. And upon the whole it is safer for him to err upon the side of over caution and to go too slow rather than too fast, since it is better to make only mahogany wrappers than to dry the tobacco too red or too green. The following rule will help to guide the judgment of the beginner: *Let him select some one plant which is a fair average of the whole, and watch closely the effect of the heat upon it at each advance, and regulate it accordingly, but without loss of time.*

When properly cured, tobacco retains at first a slight tinge of green, which fades and bleaches whenever it becomes soft, until it disappears althogether.

STORING AND PREPARING FOR MARKET.

As soon as a barn of tobacco has been cured, the windows and doors should be opened and kept so until the tobacco softens just enough to be moved without breaking, and if necessary the floor of the barn should be sprinkled with water for that purpose. It should then be removed on the sticks and packed upon a dry floor of a close house, in square coops with stalks outward, and kept so until it is ready to be stripped, when it is to be taken up as needed, and again hung in the barn to be gotten in stripping case. Where there is no such suitable packing floor, it may be stored closely together in the same or another barn, with the understanding that no green tobacco is afterwards to be cured under it. When the crop is large a packing or dry-house is a great convenience, and is used for storing and prizing only.

The stripping should not be begun until the weather has become cool, since it greatly injures the color of tobacco to expose it to warm, damp weather early after it is cured. The stripping is done by assorting the leaves, according to color, size and quantity, into as many separate kinds as is desired of lugs, fillers and wrappers, and tying each kind into bundles of ten leaves each for lugs and seven leaves for fillers or wrappers, using the most inferior leaf for a tie, which should be neatly folded and bound tightly around the head of the bundle. Too much care cannot be bestowed upon this part of the management. If it is intended for immediate sale, it should be packed into tierces or boxes or in bulks as fast as stripped, but if not, it should be hung on sticks, with sixteen bundles to each, and stored closely together in roof or barn, whence it is to be lowered and distributed on tier-poles, to be brought into marketable case when wanted. It is said to be in marketable case when the leaf is moderately soft but stem dry one-half its length, in which condition it can be safely prized without danger of moulding. After it is cured and while handling it, tobacco should never be suffered to become very soft or be too long exposed to the light, as both moisture and sunlight injure its color.

Although it is a common practice, tobacco ought never to be taken loose to market, where it is too often pulled and kicked about like shucks, but should be first packed neatly and in safe order into tierces or boxes; no labor pays the planter better. The packing tierces is done in circular layers, each layer containing two semi-circular courses with heads of bundles outward, and a third course across and at right angles to the other two. A tierce three feet in diameter and four feet long, should contain 500 pounds, prizing it lightly with beam or screw. But two different kinds of tobacco should never be put in the same package; if the parcel is too small for a tierce, a box of suitable size should be used.

In selling tobacco it is well to remember that the larger the parcel of any kind the better. It is also well not to put it upon the market until the manufacturer is ready to buy, for otherwise the planter is thrown upon the tender mercy of the leaf dealer, who has not the character of being the most compassionate of men. As to when it is best to sell no general rule can be given, except that in face of a short crop it is good policy to hold, but if the crop be a large one early sales are advisable. If held until June care must be taken to prevent its moulding by flooring the barn with straw, or drying it out if necessary.

CONCLUSION

I have sought to communicate to the beginner, and as clearly as I could, whatever information in regard to tobacco culture that was supposed to be new to him, and which it is important for him to know. It has not been my purpose to lead him blindly, but in giving him the rule I have also given him the reason of the rule. And it is not pretending that the rules I have given are in every case the best possible ones, but it is believed that they will in the main be found to conform to the practice of the most enlightened and successful planters. Nor should the beginner be discouraged by the number of the rules given, for he will only have to consult them in the order in which he needs them. On the other hand, he ought to be greatly encouraged, that he can thus start even with those who have made this subject one of life-long study and experiment, and is, in the very outset, put in possession of what is really the accumulated experience of many generations of men.

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Dec 6, 1884 98-1y

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The important feature of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine—will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the War for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the Federal and the Confederate sides.—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg Shiloh, and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter, and others. The series opens in the November CENTURY with a graphically illustrated article on the Battle of Bull Run, written by the Confederate general, G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronicling special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various generals.

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photographs, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

FICTION.

In this line THE CENTURY will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins a New Novel by W. D. Howells, author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.

Miscellaneous Features.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on the New North-West, being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on Astronomy, Architecture, and History, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Warring, Jr., will describe Progress in Sanitary Draining; E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and John Burroughs will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

Readers of THE CENTURY may feel sure of keeping abreast of the times on leading subjects that may properly come within the province of a monthly magazine. Its circulation is now about 140,000 monthly, the November number exceeding that figure. Subscriptions should date from this number, beginning the War Series and Mr. Howells's novel. Price $4.00 a year, 35 cents a number. All book-sellers and news-dealers sell it and take subscriptions, or remittance may be made to the publishers.

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A MARVELOUS STORY
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☞ It not only shortens the time of labor and lessens the intensity of pain, but, better than all, it greatly diminishes the danger to life of both mother and child, and leaves the mother in a condition highly favorable to speedy recovery, and far less liable to flooding, convulsions, and other alarming symptoms incident to lingering and painful labor. Its truly wonderful efficacy in this respect entitles the MOTHERS' FRIEND to be ranked as one of the life-saving appliances given to the world by the discoveries of modern science.

From the nature of the case it will of course be understood that we cannot publish certificates concerning this REMEDY without regarding the delicacy of the writers. Yet we have hundreds of such testimonials on file, and another why has once used it will ever again be without it in her time of trouble.

A prominent physician lately remarked to the proprietor, that if it were admissible to make public the letters we receive, the "Mothers' Friend would outsell anything on the market."

I most earnestly entreat every female expecting to be confined, to use Mother's Relief. Coupled with this entreaty, I will add that during a long obstetrical practice (forty years), I have never known it to fail to produce a safe and quick delivery.

H. J. HOLMES, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

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Represented by
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Fayetteville, N. C.
Aug 7, 1884 79 6m

Condensed Time Table, No. 10.
Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway.
Tuesday, November 25th, 1884.

MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS NORTH BOUND.

Leave Bennettsville, S. C.,		9:45 P. M.
" Tatum,	"	10:19 "
" Shoe Heel,	N. C.,	12:22 A. M.
" Red Springs,	"	1:05 "
" Fayetteville,	"	3:00 "
" Sanford,	"	5:15 "
" Liberty,	"	7:32 "
Arrive at Greensboro,	"	9:45 "

MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS SOUTH BOUND.

Leave Greensboro,	N. C.,	9:40 A. M.
" Liberty,	"	11:06 "
" Sanford,	"	1:36 P. M.
" Fayetteville,	"	4:00 "
" Red Springs,	"	5:30 "
" Shoe Heel,	"	6:36 "
" Tatum,	S. C.,	8:23 "
Arrive at Bennettsville,	"	8:47 "

Trains South bound will stop at Sanford for dinner.
Trains will not run to Bennettsville, S. C., earlier than December 7th, 1884.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Sup't.
Dec 4, 1884 90tf

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I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.
Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention
JAMES D. WORRELL.
Jan. 30, 1884.

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Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars,

Top and No-Top Buggies,

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.
Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

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